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Established 1887

Seoul Assassin Kills Mrs. Park With Shot Meant for President

By Don Oberdorfer

JUL. 15 (AP)—The President's wife, Mrs. Chung Hee, died tonight of an assassin's bullet intended for her earlier today.

Death cast a pall of sorrow over South Korea, where she was admired, and created new tensions in an already tense situation.

The nation's First Lady was shot in the head this morning at near President Park on the stage of the National Independence Day festival. A bullet deflected a second fired toward the First Lady escaped injury.

Assassin was wounded and a 10-year-old girl in the crowd was shot in the chest. The girl died at a hospital.

Suspect's Identity

Park's assassin was unidentified as Mun Se, a 23-year-old man of ancestry who has been in Japan. He reportedly Korea Aug. 6 on a Japanese passport obtained in Japan and a false identification in Seoul's best hotel this morning.

Japanese public television, NHK, reported that the assassin was an officer of the Korean Youth and anti-Park organization. However, no definitive of his affiliations or was yet available.

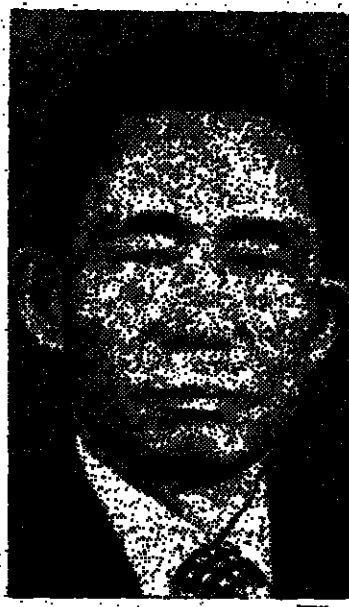
is sharp and bitter divide about the 55-year-old, who imposed martial law years ago to give him unchecked power.

the since-deceased Presidentman Rhee, was forced to go into exile in a democratically elected government was installed. But the assassination of Park, with Yoon Po Sun as president, was a political coup d'état the year, and Gen. Park's father, was named President, October, 1963.

Park's Activities

the growing unrest under a man rule—former at Yoon, now 76, was given a three-year suspension term for aiding dissenters—there has been a universal esteem of Park's wife. She was a woman who sought to be heard for the ordinary people and was to exert a humanizing effect on her husband.

the 1961 military coup ousted Gen. Park to his wife traveled widely, visiting farmers and in recent years she used of the confining of security guards, aides orders wherever she went. Park nearly always dressed in traditional Chinese, a light gown with blue and red length skirt. She was



President Chung Hee Park



Mrs. Chung Hee Park

wearing an orange chima this morning when gunned down in full view of the diplomatic corps and Korean leaders.

Many aspects of the shooting were still obscure tonight, including the question of how the assassin obtained entry to the carefully restricted ceremony. A loud pop was heard in the back of the auditorium and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

bon Demonstration Draws Police Fire: 1 Killed, 6 Hurt

ON. Aug. 15 (AP)—killed one person and six others today after a riot broke out in a demonstration for Angola.

incident was the most clash between security and the public since the violence erupted as police units were leaving the demonstration.

youths stoned police and police opened fire. Portuguese journalists reported among the

Press Attacks

papers reacted angrily to the action. "It is necessary to punish those responsible for the night of fascism," said a Lisbon newspaper representative.

of the press criticized the police at the demonstration through foreign newsman saw them club some strikers.

government remained at the incident.

use of the religious holy Assumption of the Virgin, Lisbon's streets were empty today.

ally in Rossio Square had ended with a stand-off between riot police and about 500 men and women, police had chased demonstrators from the square with ringing attacks several

Turks Thrust Into Famagusta, Direct Pincer Move at Nicosia

Caramanlis Bars Intervention By Athens in Cypriot Fighting

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 15 (NYT)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis told the Greek people tonight that Greece would not go to war in Cyprus.

In a somber radio and television address, Mr. Caramanlis said that Greece could not land troops on the island because it was too far away and that Turkey already enjoyed an overwhelming military advantage. Any invasion, he added, "could not be attempted without the risk of weakening the defense of Greece itself."

The Premier, who has held office only three weeks, placed reason above a national hatred for the Turks, Greece's enemies for centuries. As a diplomat put it today: "Caramanlis and his chiefs knew that if they went to war they would suffer a humiliating defeat. They felt that the humiliation of not going to war was a lesser evil."

Mr. Caramanlis's speech was made only a day after the announcement that Greece would withdraw its troops from NATO, a bold initiative that was apparently timed to ease the shock of tonight's news. The Premier declared that Greece would continue to "battle" Turkey's "insidious" in diplomatic forums and he denounced Ankara's proposal to divide Cyprus into two autonomous regions as "rationally, morally and nationally unacceptable."

After noting that the withdrawal from NATO was primarily a diplomatic protest against Turkish "effrontery," Mr. Caramanlis added: "Other action has been taken, and is being taken, which at the present moment cannot be disclosed."

This was interpreted here as a possible reference to important American military installations in Greece, which are based on bilateral agreements between Athens and Washington but are under the framework of NATO. Some wire services carried reports today that the United States would be asked to "vacate" the installations, but the story was denied by the American Embassy here and labeled "inaccurate and premature" by the Greek government.

Other Greek sources said that the question of the American installations was still being studied. They suggested that some of the agreements might be revised if only to answer the demands of public opinion.

A large crowd gathered in Constitution Square again tonight and chanted a number of slogans, including "Americans go home."

The most likely change would be cancellation of the agreement to house the crews of American naval vessels and their dependents in the Athens area. Six destroyers are already based here, but negotiations to add an aircraft carrier are now described as "dormant," and American diplomats do not expect them to be revived.

Deployment of Weapons

Other American military functions in Greece include the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons, intelligence reconnaissance flights, maintenance and refueling facilities for the Sixth Fleet, a vast communications network and a large Air Force cargo handling operation at Athens Airport.

It was clear today that Greek-American relations have reached a "nadir," in the words of an American Foreign Minister. George Marros rejected an invitation to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington, citing the pressure of the Cyprus crisis. Reliable sources said, however, that Mr. Marros believed a trip was useless because Washington had already endorsed the Turkish position on Cyprus.

He was apparently referring to the State Department announcement Tuesday that said: "We recognize the position of the Turkish community on Cyprus requires considerable improvement and protection. We have support." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis

Ankara Drive Links Up Enclaves

By Peter Arnell

FAMAGUSTA, Cyprus, Aug. 15 (AP)—Turkish tanks entered the north gate of the old Turkish Cypriot section of Famagusta at 1630 GMT today, linking up major Turkish enclaves across northern Cyprus, while fighting resumed this morning in Nicosia after a cease-fire last night.

The fighting in the capital was centered on the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors. Meanwhile, Turkish forces launched a two-pronged attack in what appeared to be an attempt to surround Nicosia.

In the west, the Turks appeared to be starting an offensive

to secure the western end of the line of their enclave. Turkish armor reached Myrion where the northern coastal mountain range ends, and appeared poised to start a drive south and west.

Morphou, further south, had been described as the western anchor of the Turkish line. But this afternoon Turkish planes bombed Limnitis, a small town much further east. This suggested that the Turks sought to extend their line much more than originally planned to include the big town of Lefka, where a large Turkish community lives.

Ten miles north of Famagusta, Turkish forces captured the

Greek Cypriot naval base at Boghaz, the Turkish Cypriot radio claimed.

The Turkish advance into Famagusta formed a line from Nicosia to the east coast, 35 miles away, putting the northeast of Cyprus in Turkish hands.

But the Turkish assault forces stopped short of entering the Greek part of Famagusta at nightfall.

Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces had battled in the streets of Famagusta as the Turkish tanks advanced. The lead Turkish tanks were reported to have linked up with about 15,000 Turkish Cypriots in the city.

The Greek Cypriot half of the city was virtually deserted, but a Turkish Cypriot radio claim that the Turks had "liberated" Famagusta was premature.

The city—a major harbor and tourist playground of luxury hotels, some of them wrecked and all abandoned—appeared doomed to fall to the invaders.

UN Troops on Watch

United Nations soldiers in white-painted armored vehicles, watching from the Famagusta docks, counted three Turkish tanks moving through the north gate.

They reported at another UN listening post, in the southern part of the city, that more tanks were coming in.

The Turkish tanks led three armored columns that pushed across the wide plain that stretches to Nicosia.

Turkish Advance Reported

A military communiqué on the Greek Cypriot radio today admitted the strong Turkish advance in eastern Cyprus but said Turkish troops had been checked along Nicosia's "green line" and throughout the entire western sector. It did not mention Famagusta.

"Our armed forces fought courageously and managed to check the enemy at the Nicosia 'green line' and to hold their positions in the whole of the western sector from Nicosia to Vassilia," the broadcast said.

Vassilia, on the northern coast, is 17 miles northwest of the capital and three miles west of Lefkathos, which is in Turkish hands.

Clerides Addresses Nation

Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides said tonight that Cyprus was "living through moments of national tragedy."

In a nationwide broadcast a few hours after he returned from Geneva, Mr. Clerides said he went there with "good will and determination to seek a just settlement of the Cyprus problem."

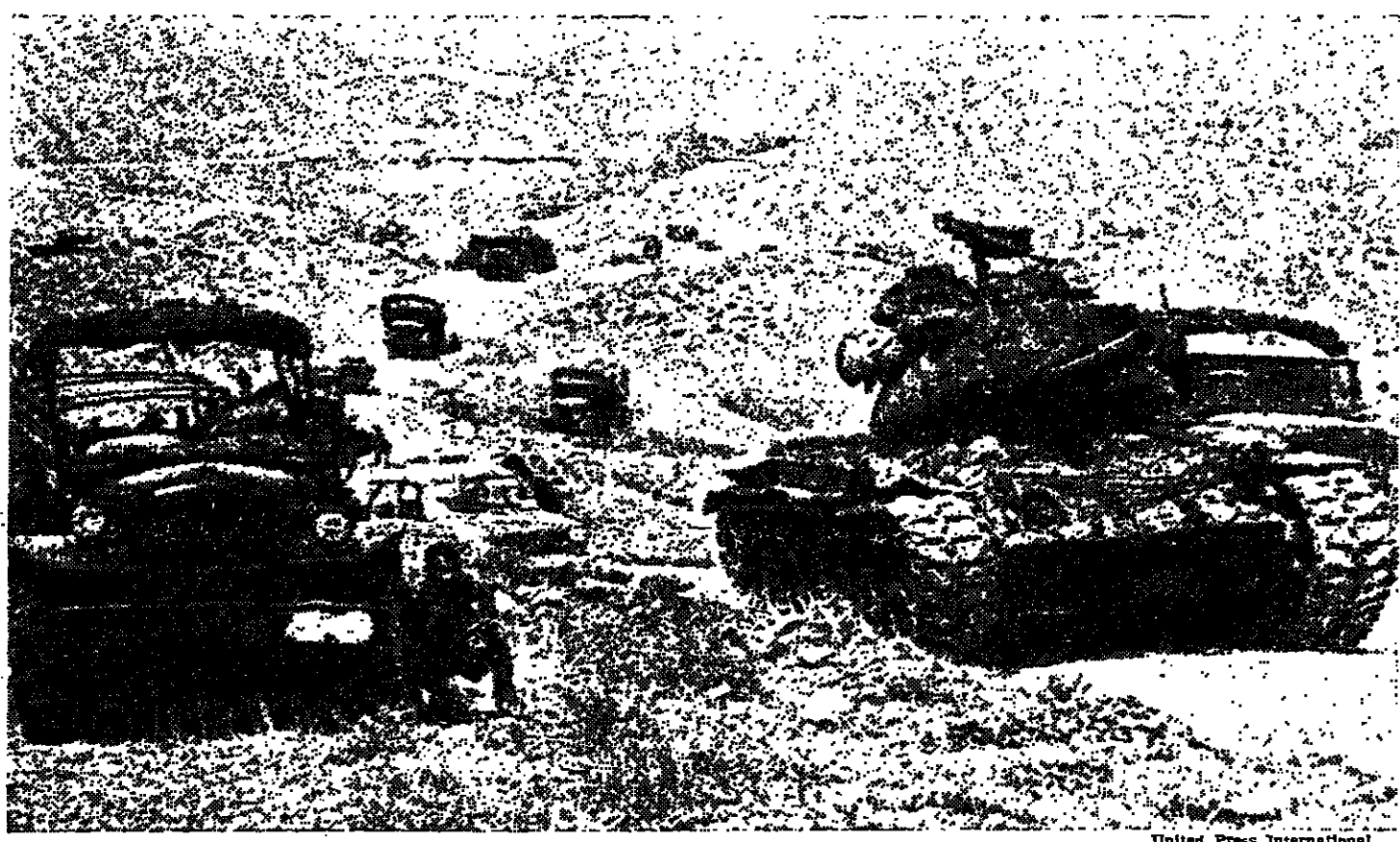
But, unfortunately, the Turks did not go to Geneva to negotiate but "in order to present us with an ultimatum," he said.

He gave no indication of what he would do following the latest Turkish Army thrust, which practically cut the island in two.

Meets Island's Leaders

Before his broadcast, he conferred with more than a hundred Greek Cypriot leaders.

Informed sources said that the consensus at the meeting was that Mr. Clerides should not sign any agreement under duress, even (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Tank-destroyed Greek armored vehicles are left in wake of the advancing Turkish troops near Famagusta, Cyprus.

No U.S., British Diplomatic Initiatives

Ford Pressures Ankara to Halt Its Offensive

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT)—President Ford pressed Turkey today to halt its Cyprus offensive and resume negotiations with Greece.

Late today, the UN Security Council issued its fourth appeal for a Cyprus cease-fire since Turkish invasion forces landed on the island nearly a month ago.

The U.S. and British governments reportedly were agreed that there is little they can do until Turkish forces have taken the territory they seek in Ankara's drive for Turkish Cypriot autonomy.

Greece appeared to snub a U.S. invitation for Foreign Minister George Marros to visit Washington to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about Cyprus. And a U.S. spokesman reiterated this government's support for greater autonomy for Cyprus's Turkish minority.

Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that the United States was formally notified yesterday that Greece had decided to pull its military forces out of NATO, and added: "We hope, after the situation in Cyprus has clarified itself and the fighting has stopped, to have a discussion with the Greek government to determine precisely its future role with NATO."

President Ford's displeasure over Turkey's offensive was underscored by a statement released by Press Secretary J. F. TerHorst, saying:

"The President calls attention to the statement issued yesterday by the Department of State that the United States disapproves of Turkish military action on Cyprus and strongly urges immediate compliance with the relevant United Nations cease-fire resolutions."

Although Mr. Ford was working closely with Secretary Kissinger and British leaders on policy on the crisis, U.S. officials said that Washington has made no decision "as to what we may

or may not do diplomatically" about the Cyprus fighting.

However, Mr. Anderson said at the State Department that the United States was putting pressure on both Greece and Turkey to end hostilities and was collaborating in peace efforts at the UN and elsewhere. He insisted it was "not true" that U.S. policy amounted to accepting whatever military results the Turks might achieve. But he would give no details of new U.S. diplomatic efforts.

President Ford conferred with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson by telephone yesterday, and Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger had a phone talk with James Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary. All the officials reportedly agreed that there is no basis for new peace initiatives until the Cyprus fighting halts.

What Is at Stake—and for Whom—in Cyprus

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT)—What are the stakes in Cyprus for the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Greece and Turkey? What is each seeking? A nation-by-nation breakdown follows.

United States

Washington's overriding interest over the years has been to prevent Cyprus from becoming a point of conflict between Greece and Turkey. They have been what is called the southeastern flank of NATO although they are actually not in position as a flank for the Central European area, which would be a principal front in an East-West conflict on the ground. If not overrun in the early days of a hypothetical war, they could be used as a basis for establishing a "second front."

Washington has a few communications installations but no bases on Cyprus. While American military men do not depend on Cyprus, they would not like to see it become a base of operations for the Soviet bloc.

To protect American interests, Washington has been seeking the immediate end of the fighting and a stable cease-fire. It has tried to promote a settlement acceptable to Athens and Ankara, which has meant tilting toward one and then the other, depending on which side was being resistant to compromise.

Soviet Union

Moscow's interests seem to be the reverse of Washington's and London's. Soviet behavior in the area would indicate an interest in anything that causes division in NATO or is an embarrassment to the West.

Specifically, Moscow seems to favor Turkey in an effort to capitalize on Turkish xenophobia and persuade the Turks to adopt a neutral diplomatic stance.

Britain

The British have tangible assets on Cyprus, in the form of two air bases and substantial private economic investments.

Britain is also a guarantor of the 1960 treaty establishing the independence of its former colony and thus is directly charged with the primary diplomatic role as mediator.

Athens and Ankara, however, tend to look more to Washington than to London for action and solutions.

Greece

The Greek stakes are political, psychological and emotional—preventing Turkish domination of the majority Greek community.

Since Athens cannot bring as much force to bear as Ankara, the new government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis seems to be seeking a compromise that would limit the Turkish military and political presence. The fear in Athens appears to be that capitulation to Ankara's terms would mean the fall of the Caramanlis government.

Athens has been looking to Washington for diplomatic support to offset Turkish military superiority.

Turkey

Ankara, like Athens, acts on the basis of political and emotional ties. The Turkish community, a fifth of the population of 650,000, is viewed by Ankara as its protectorate. It is using its military strength to establish greater autonomy and protection for the community.

Turkish military men say that the island is of great strategic significance and that in unfriendly hands it could cut off access to the Turkish coast.

Outright Take-Overs Are Avoided

Labor Weakens U.K. Nationalization Plan

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ)—Britain's Labor government today announced new plans to take over private industries but the moves appeared to have been watered down compared with the policy set by the party in its election platform earlier this year.

The proposals were contained in a white paper entitled "The Regeneration of British Industry." In it the government said it would set up two new institutions in its bid to gain wider control over the production side of the economy. The two instruments described in the document were:

• Planning agreements where-

by major private companies needing government capital aid will have to submit their plans three years in advance. These agreements would virtually make the government a partner with a decisive say in running affairs.

• A national enterprise board to supply investment capital for industry and normally take a corresponding share in the equity capital.

In its platform for national elections announced Feb. 28, 1973, the Labor party pledged to take over the pharmaceutical, road transport, construction and machine tool industries. The party won the elections but without a clear parliamentary majority, its

take-over plans have come under fire from private industry and new elections are expected this autumn.

The Minister of Industry, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, said in the white paper that the planning agreements would apply to "major and strategic firms in key sectors of manufacturing industry."

He said multinational companies would be included only in respect to their British holdings. Such companies, not listed in the White Paper, would include IBM, Exxon Corp. and Ford Motor Co.

Mr. Benn said the planning (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Could Cut Off Turkey

Peril to NATO's South Flank Seen in Greek Withdrawal

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—A withdrawal of Greek participation in NATO would break the alliance's southern flank, exposing Turkey to the threat of being cut off in a large-scale European war and also raising doubts about the ability of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to operate in the eastern Mediterranean in wartime.

Those are some of the concerns expressed by Pentagon specialists in the aftermath of a statement by the new Greek government yesterday that it was pulling its military forces out of NATO, although retaining its political links to the 15-nation alliance.

Despite the potential gravity of such a move, defense officials said that it would undoubtedly take some time to determine if

the Greeks were serious or if the statement was principally a diplomatic settlement that would halt the fighting on Cyprus and stop further Turkish military gains on that island.

"I don't see anybody around here throwing up his hands yet," a senior defense official said. "It may turn out not to be that dire."

Serious Impact

If the Greeks do withdraw from NATO, the impact would be very serious as U.S. specialists view it.

The Greek Air Force—with about 170 jet fighters—provides 20 per cent of the roughly 1,000 combat planes available to NATO's Southern Command. That command includes Turkey, Italy, Greece and about 300 U.S. Air Force jets assigned to it. Not included are planes aboard the Navy's Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier.

The Greek Navy, although relatively small, commands about six submarines, a dozen destroyers and destroyer escorts and about 17 fast patrol boats, four of them armed with missiles. If Greece pulled out of NATO, the already substantial pressure on the Sixth Fleet to defend the Mediterranean virtually on its own would grow even more. The French Navy is the second most powerful allied navy in the Mediterranean, but the French also pulled out of the NATO military alliance several years ago.

Loss of Greek ports and airfields to the U.S. military would essentially push the nearest allied fleet and air support bases westward in the Mediterranean to Italy. It could require expansion of existing U.S. facilities in that country if the government there would allow it.

A move westward to Italy would require planes to carry extra fuel tanks and would be much more inconvenient than landing in Greece to refuel and change crews.

Although Turkey would remain within the alliance and is much closer to potential trouble spots in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the loss of Greece in the southern chain of NATO defenses could isolate Turkey from its allies farther west.

With Turkey essentially beyond a new and shorter southern flank, questions would be raised about the wisdom of putting new facilities into Turkey as well as about the security of existing facilities there now—especially important radar stations for monitoring Soviet developments.

The United States now has about 4,000 military men stationed in Greece and 6,500 dependents.

A Greek withdrawal from NATO would probably mean that the United States would have to pull out of Greece. That would mean the end of the controversial two-year-old home-porting arrangement for six U.S. destroyers now based at Piraeus, near Athens. It would also aggravate the stalled negotiations to base an aircraft carrier there. The Navy was also hoping to eventually base the USS Sanctuary, a hospital ship and seaborne command, in that port.

Tourists Cross Quiet Border of Greece, Turkey

IPSALA, Turkish-Greek border, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Turkish-Greek frontier was quiet today with a steady trickle of foreign tourists crossing, undisturbed by the threat of war and armies massed on either side.

The Turkish border checkpoint functioned normally, with minimal delay. Traffic was light for midsummer, with about 100 persons passing through between midnight and noon.

Travelers entering Turkey said troops were in evidence on the Greek side almost up to the River Maritza, which forms the border. "Otherwise things seemed quite normal in the towns as I passed through," a French motorist said. Greece stationed an estimated 80,000 troops along the 132-mile frontier as the threat of armed conflict loomed.

Little military activity can be seen on the Turkish side—at least from the main road. But the guns and armor are there, deployed and concealed in wooded hills ready to meet any Greek incursion. A camouflaged anti-aircraft gun can be spotted here and there and occasionally groups of soldiers hiding in woodland.

U.K. Nationalization Plan Outlined

(Continued from Page 1) agreements would be drawn up in close consultation with both the companies concerned and the labor unions involved.

The National Enterprise Board would also financially aid sound companies with short-term money problems, the white paper said. Its main purpose was to secure "an adequate return on that part of the nation's capital for which it is responsible," the document said, adding that it could depart from this objective "on social grounds."

On future take-overs, the white paper said acquisitions would be made by agreement with the companies concerned. The document added that, although the government would generally take only

partial control in private companies, "to act decisively in its role of creating new employment and industrial capacity, the board will need a number of companies where it holds 100 per cent of the equity capital in order to avoid conflict between its objectives and the interests of the private shareholders."

The white paper said the next session of Parliament, due to begin in October, will deal with proposals for community ownership of development land, nationalization of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, extended public ownership of road transport and construction industries and plans for bringing ports under public control.

It added that if a compulsory acquisition became necessary, it



A Turkish rocket explodes near the Hilton in Nicosia during the Turkish bombings. In the foreground are cars labeled "Press" covered with ashes from other raids.

Turkish Forces Enter Famagusta

(Continued from Page 1)

If this meant accepting the de facto Turkish occupation of Famagusta's Greek defenders all seemed to have fled by nightfall and firing had ceased as darkness fell.

This reporter drove through the Greek sector, nearly to the walls of the old Turkish quarter, and saw no Turkish soldiers or vehicles.

As dusk fell, a convoy of Greek Cypriot soldiers armed with rifles and ammunition left Famagusta and reached the perimeter of Britain's Dhekelia military base to the south. British troops at the checkpoint refused to allow the Greek Cypriots on the base as long as they carried weapons.

The rule the British have always enforced. The Greek Cypriots, unshaven and red-eyed, then drove back up the road toward Famagusta.

The capture of Famagusta was preceded by successive Turkish air strikes against the Greek Cypriot positions on the outskirts of

the port, the largest on the island.

The Turkish tanks took less than 36 hours to advance 40 miles from the Turkish sector of Nicosia, after starting eastward at dawn yesterday. Greek Cypriot national guardsmen along the way, armed mainly with World War II bolt-action rifles, tried to stem the advance of the Turkish tanks, but their efforts were doomed from the beginning.

Meanwhile, Turkish forces launched a two-pronged attack on the eastern and western approaches of Nicosia today.

The attacks were preceded by renewed air strikes and mortar and artillery barrages.

The camp of the 950-man Greek Army contingent, permanently based in Cyprus, was one of the main targets of the assault. Fighting raged at midday but the Turkish forces failed to overrun the Greek camp.

The camp, known as the Eridy, is on the main western highway to Morphou. It lies two miles outside the capital, about a mile

from the perimeter of Cyprus International Airport, which is still in Greek hands.

Another area heavily hit was a five-mile string of factories on the east side of Nicosia, stretching between the main roads to Famagusta in the east and Larnaca to the south. Both are major ports.

Large clouds of smoke from burning buildings and scrub fires in open fields rose from both areas outside Nicosia and hung in the oppressive midsummer heat.

The sound of explosions shook Nicosia intermittently throughout the morning, mingling with the noise of machine-gun and small-arms fire coming from the "green line"—the no-man's-land dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors.

The renewed fighting, which started at dawn, shattered a cease-fire agreed to by both sides last night. The lull lasted only through the hours of darkness.

Mortars Counted

Watching from a dugout on a hill overlooking the Eridy camp, this correspondent saw about 50 mortar shells bursting within the camp in less than half an hour.

"They have hit the command hut again," a Greek soldier said. Other shells exploded mostly in empty spaces amid the corrugated iron barracks, kicking up dust that hung over the camp like a fog.

The blue and white Greek flag fluttered from the main flagpole, indicating that Greek soldiers were still in control.

A mile to the west, a red and white Turkish flag flew above the camp of the 650-man Turkish Army contingent. Like the Greeks, the Turks are also permanently stationed in Cyprus under the 1960 independence agreement.

The soldiers in the dugout pointed to a 500-pound unexploded bomb a few yards away and said: "The Turkish planes dropped five of these. But they all missed us. We are lucky this one didn't go off."

Belgrade-China Charter

BELGRADE, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Airways will operate a charter service for trade union members from Belgrade to China starting next October, the Belgrade daily Politika reported.

23,900 Greeks, Turks Flee To British Bases on Cyprus

EPISKIOP, Cyprus, Aug. 15 (AP).—More than 22,000 Greek Cypriot men, women and children have fled from their homes before the Turkish advance and have taken shelter in British bases in Cyprus, officials said today.

A Ministry of Defense statement issued at this British center said that about 23,900 Greek and Turkish Cypriot refugees were in the overcrowded bases. At least 12,000 of the Greek Cypriots had fled from their homes since yesterday when the Turkish offensive resumed, a British Air Force spokesman said.

The Greek Cypriot families fled from Nicosia, the east coast of the island, and other zones threatened by the Turkish advance. Most of them came from Famagusta, officials said, pouring down the roads into the British base of Dhekelia, 17 miles from the embattled city.

Sharp Quake Rocks Los Angeles Area

SYLMAR, Calif., Aug. 15 (UPI).—A sharp tremor shook the Los Angeles metropolitan area yesterday setting off buildings swaying and causing families to run from their homes in alarm.

There were no reports of injury or serious damage, but the earth movement was felt by hundreds of thousands, particularly in the San Fernando Valley. The quake had a magnitude of 3.7 on the open-end Richter scale.

Happy Valley Camp

More than 5,500 Turkish Cypriot refugees have been living at Episkopi base since the Cyprus troubles started last month. British forces have supplied them with food and essentials, and British Army engineers have built them a special camp at a beach area called Happy Valley.

The Ministry of Defense statement said that a total of 7,624 Turkish Cypriots were taking refuge in the British bases and that Greek Cypriot refugees numbered 16,286.

The Royal Air Force, meanwhile, stepped up an airlift of British women and children from Cyprus as fighting raged north of the bases.

More than 3,000 dependents of British servicemen had been flown to Britain by this afternoon, an air force spokesman said.

"We have about 10,000 RAF dependents and about 3,000 army wives and children to move," an official at Akrotiri air base said. "There is no panic, of course. They are on the bases and they are safe, but we are getting them out as fast as we can."

The British evacuees were fam-

Ford Presses Ankara to Halt Offensive and Resume Talks

(Continued from Page 1) 15 coup d'état by the Greek-officered Cypriot National Guard, an uprising which brought on Turkey's July 20 invasion of the island.

"It was a very interesting meeting, but for the time being I don't think I should say anything," Archbishop Makarios said after the hour-long session at the Prime Minister's 10 Downing Street residence.

Pressed as to whether he felt it was too late for intervention on Cyprus by British or other military powers, the archbishop replied: "They are doing their utmost."

At the United Nations in New York, a spokesman said that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has expressed his deep concern to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit about the casualty toll of UN troops in the Cyprus fighting.

The toll today was at 53, including five dead—three Austrians, a Canadian and a British soldier. The Austrian members of the peace-keeping force were killed by napalm, the UN spokesman said.

UN Security Council members talked privately today about whether the council should condemn or deplore the Turkish military action.

Their consultations delayed the council meeting called at the request of Cyprus until after its scheduled starting hour of 1900 GMT.

After the council voted its fourth appeal for a cease-fire, Mr. Waldheim said that disregard of the previous appeals "calls in question the very essence of the United Nations Charter and the raison d'être of our organization."

In Moscow, the Communist party newspaper Pravda, warning that the crisis has endangered East-West détente, called today for withdrawal from Cyprus of all foreign troops.

A commentator for the newspaper accused NATO of aggression. Without mentioning the United States, Pravda said that Cyprus developments "run counter to the process of international détente meeting the vital interests of all states, both large and small."

The newspaper said: "It is high time to put an end to the NATO aggression against the Cypriot people, withdraw all the foreign troops from the island and... indeed insure the Greek and Turkish Cypriots the possibility to live and work together for the benefit of their state."

Mr. McCloskey, a former ambassador to Cyprus, indicated yesterday that the U.S. approach to the crisis centers on behind-the-scenes diplomacy and conceded: "There can always be legitimate criticisms that we didn't say enough publicly about what we were doing privately."

However, it is obvious that President Ford puts value on a more public stance. His White House statement today was the second American expression of displeasure about Turkey in two days.

Mr. Anderson said today that the United States yesterday sent messages to heads of government in Greece, Turkey and Cyprus urging restoration of the cease-fire and resumption of the negotiations in Geneva.

The message to Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece included an invitation to have Mr. Mayros meet with Mr. Kissinger in Washington. But no reply has come from Athens. Reports from the Greek capital said that the Caramanlis government attitude is: "If Kissinger wants to see us, let him take the initiative and come here."

Feeling of Betrayal

The Caramanlis government is said to feel betrayed by its NATO allies and in retaliation pulled its military forces out of NATO.

But there appeared little fear here that war will break out between Greece and Turkey. Ankara radio quoted Premier Bulent Ecevit as saying after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador William Macomber that the United States accepts the partition of Cyprus into Greek and Turkish autonomous areas.

Mr. Anderson, asked about that

today, first said this view was not accurate. Then, in repeating the U.S. position supporting greater autonomy, he appeared to confirm it.

A Pentagon spokesman, asked whether contingency plans are being made to withdraw U.S. military men and their families from Greece, said: "We are not undertaking any kind of actively pending an assessment of Greek intentions."

Scientists' Discovery Raises Hopes for Syphilis Vaccine

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—A surprising discovery about the nature of the bacterium that causes syphilis has raised scientists' hopes that they can grow this organism for the first time in the laboratory and ultimately develop a vaccine against the potentially fatal venereal disease.

The discovery, that the syphilis organism requires oxygen to thrive, was reported by two University of Massachusetts scientists, Dr. Charles Cox and Mrs. Miriam Barber.

Their findings challenge conventional scientific thinking. Microbiology textbooks list the syphilis organism, a spirochete called *Treponema pallidum*, as anaerobic, meaning that it grows only in the absence of oxygen.

Doctors have classified *Treponema pallidum* as anaerobic since 1905, when two European scientists, Dr. Fritz Schaudinn and Dr. Erich Hoffman, discovered the pale, spiral-shaped microbe, which resembles a corkscrew without a handle.

"Here it was 69 years later, we found we still couldn't grow the organism in the laboratory," Dr. Cox said in a telephone interview at his laboratory in a hotel yesterday.

Challenge Accepted

That challenge led Dr. Cox to shift his scientific interests to syphilis. He had spent more than 20 years studying leprosy, which is closely related to syphilis spirochete.

Dr. Cox's interests were piqued by the venereal-disease dilemma that has made syphilis growing public health problem recent years. But Dr. Cox's said he was challenged by "very little basic research has been done on this organism. I tendancy in recent years has been to do research on organisms that are easily grown."

Accordingly, Dr. Cox said, worked three months in a cub in the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Md., reading the world's literature on syphilis. Dr. Cox's review convinced him that "no good evidence exists to classify *Treponema pallidum* as anaerobic. Such classification had been based on the observation that this spirochete did more quickly when exposed to air than when it was kept in an oxygen-free environment."

"That meant air was toxic to *Treponema pallidum*, but not this organism was anaerobic," Dr. Cox said.

Federal Funds

On returning to Amherst, Dr. Cox and his technician, Mr. Barber, used federal funds to prove the syphilis organism was aerobic. They started with the customary means of cultivating the spirochetes, which is to grow those obtained from human syphilis cases in rabbit testicles.

Then, Dr. Cox said, "my personal laboratory, *Leptospira*, a great dividend."

The next step was to use radiolabeled isotopes to determine whether the syphilis organism lives on in the body.

"I've got to find out if it's glucose [a sugar] or the long-chain fatty acids that *Leptospira* depends on," Dr. Cox said. Only by so targeted research might a man be found to grow the syphilis organisms, similar to the way other are cultivated in the laboratory.

"If we can grow it, then we can do many other things. We try to find out how it causes damage to arteries and the heart if more than one strain exist how antibiotics attack the organism, and hopefully develop vaccine," Dr. Cox said.

Anti-Inflation Program Is Approved in Rome

ROME, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The government's emergency economic package—designed to take some three trillion lire (\$304 billion) out of the economy in the next 12 months—was confirmed by parliament as law yesterday.

Differences over the rate of the value-added tax on live cattle nearly prevented the completion of the parliamentary package last night, but the government forced a vote of confidence to push through the anti-inflation legislation. The package was promulgated by decree on July 5 and by law had to be confirmed by Parliament within 90 days.

Bank Robber Takes Criticism Seriously

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP).—"Hey, you can't rob a bank like that," a man employee shouted to a man mounting a bicycle after a \$200 bank holdup yesterday.

So the man, identified by authorities as Joseph Okotia, 25, returned to the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co. branch office, where police recovered the money and arrested him on a charge of second-degree robbery.



Smoke clouds rise into the sky after Turkish air attack on Nicosia.

By Ehrlichman for Cover-Up Trial

Nixon Is Subpoenaed as a Witness

By Robert Siler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—A subpoena was issued today for President Richard Nixon to appear as a witness for the defense in the Watergate cover-up trial.

The subpoena, signed by Ehrlichman, was filed in federal court here.

Marshall George McKinnay, a subpoena was received at the White House and mailed to the president's residence in Los Angeles on the 15th of the day.

Nixon resigned on Friday after the disclosure of his involvement in the Watergate cover-up.

The subpoena is served on the president either by the court or by the attorney general.

The subpoena, addressed to Mr. Nixon at the presidential residence in Los Angeles, is dated Aug. 15, 1974, at 9:30 a.m.

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circumstances affecting the trial preparation of all parties.

He asked for the continuance of the trial for a reasonable period of time.

Another defendant in the Sept. 9 trial, the former White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, filed a motion yesterday asking for a delay in the trial on the grounds that the recent events which culminated in Mr. Nixon's resignation made it impossible for him to get a fair trial.

Mr. Haldeman's attorneys contended that any prospective juror who could not fairly try the case would not be able to do so without being prejudiced by the recent events.

Attorneys for Ehrlichman and two other defendants, former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, also asked for a delay. A postponement would give Mr. Nixon's staff more time to study the tapes and documents surrendered by Mr. Nixon in compliance with a subpoena issued by the Supreme Court on July 24.

But another defendant, Nixon campaign lawyer Kenneth Parkins, opposed a delay and asked that his trial be moved out of Washington and separated from that of the other defendants.

District Judge John Sirica will hold an open hearing on the various motions on Monday.

Ehrlichman is the only defendant to demand that Mr. Nixon appear as a witness, but attorneys for both Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell have indicated they also are considering such a move.

In addition to Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Parkins, and Mr. Mardian, former Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan and former presidential special counsel Charles Colson were indicted in the cover-up.

The charges against Colson in the case were dismissed after plea bargaining. Colson pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice in connection with the Ellsberg break-in case. In June, he was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in prison.

Ehrlichman and three co-defendants were convicted last month on charges connected with the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg, a former psychiatrist. Ehrlichman was sentenced to 30 months to 5 years in prison. He is appealing the case.

In other Watergate-related developments:

James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's former chief Watergate attorney, said that if he had it to do all over again, he would still accept the job of defending the former president.

Mr. St. Clair resigned the post yesterday and returned to his home in Boston.

The American Bar Association, by voice vote and without debate, expressed its opposition to any granting of immunity from prosecution to Mr. Nixon.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor said that, while Mr. Nixon was consulted, he had no part in the decision announced yesterday that tapes not considered relevant to the Watergate cover-up trial are Mr. Nixon's personal property.

U.S. Motorists Get Tax Break

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).

Citing the higher cost of gasoline, the Internal Revenue Service today announced increases in mileage allowances for the use of automobiles for business, moving and medical purposes, changes applicable to the current tax year.

The IRS said that, retroactive to last Jan. 1, it will allow an increase of 3 cents per mile for a total of 15 cents, on the first 15,000 miles an automobile is used for business purposes, with a rise of one cent to a total of 10 cents for each mile over 15,000.

Users of automobiles for medical and charitable purposes and for moving will be allowed an increase of one cent, to seven cents a mile. The IRS announced an increase to 64¢ in the per diem allowance for employees away from home on business trips.

Voiding of 1970 Pocket Veto By Nixon Upheld on Appeal

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a lower court ruling yesterday that former President Richard Nixon improperly invoked a pocket veto during a congressional Christmas recess in 1970.

Mr. Nixon's action had been challenged by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who personally argued the case in U.S. District Court here. The bill involves a procedure to help hospitals and medical schools set up departments to encourage the practice of family medicine.

"The case is an appropriate one for disposition of the question of whether any intrasession adjournment can prevent the return of a bill by the President where appropriate arrangements have been made for the receipt of presidential messages during the adjournment—a question which must be answered in the negative," the appeals court said.

The bill in question had been approved by a 94-to-1 vote in the Senate and a 36-to-3 vote in the House, and was presented to the President Dec. 14, 1970. On Dec. 22, Congress adjourned for five days for the Christmas holiday. Two days later, Mr. Nixon issued a memorandum of disapproval, announcing that he was withholding his signature.

The appeals court ruled, as did U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy, that Mr. Nixon's action did not fall within the bounds of Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which allows for a so-called pocket veto.

The three-judge panel of Senior Circuit Judge Charles Fahy, Circuit Judge Edward Tamm and Chief Circuit Judge David Bazelon rejected both government claims, however.

In a 23-page opinion, Judge Tamm commented that Sen. Kennedy's "object in this lawsuit is to vindicate the effectiveness of his vote" which was nullified by the President's pocket veto of the bill.

"No more essential interest could be asserted by a legislator," Judge Tamm continued.

The effect of the ruling is to order the \$225-million Family Practice of Medicine Act into law.

A taken appropriation of \$100,000 for the act has been granted by the Senate during the pendency of the suit.



An injured 16-year-old girl is taken to the hospital after the attempted assassination of President Chung Hee Park. The girl died soon after reaching the hospital.

President's Wife Is Slain in Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

a man came running down the center aisle, firing a pistol.

Bodyguards behind President Park and in the wings rushed to the front of the stage and returned the fire. The 16-year-old girl is thought to have been fatally wounded by a bullet fired by a security man.

After the assassin was wounded and subdued and the severely wounded First Lady was carried from the stage, the President

calmly completed his address and then sat through the final minutes of the program. But his eyes began to fill up with tears as an aide whispered a report of his wife's condition.

Mrs. Park was operated on for nearly six hours at Seoul National University Hospital. An official announcement said that her husband and their three children—daughters aged 21 and 19 and a son, 14—were at her bedside when she died.

The attempt on President Park's life and the killing of his wife occurred amid growing international tensions and protests over death sentences and long prison terms meted out to opponents of his rule. Some observers anticipate that the President will cite the assassination attempt to justify a continued crackdown on his internal opposition. But there was no clear sign tonight of his future course.

'Significant' Cabinet Changes, Haig's Retention Are Forecast

By Lou Cannon and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).

President Ford plans "significant changes" in his cabinet before the end of this year but has asked Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. to stay on for the duration as chief of the White House staff, authoritative sources said last night.

More than half the present cabinet members are likely to leave or be reassigned, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the only one now firmly in his job as long as he wants to stay, according to an informed source.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford is still pondering the choice of a vice president.

Former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Republican National Chairman George Bush are favored. Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., also has significant support and Daniel Evans, Republican governor of Washington, emerged as the choice of several governors. But there was no authoritative word on the President's leanings.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James Lynn are considered possibilities for new jobs in the Ford administration, but an authoritative source said yesterday that no personnel recommendations at that level have yet gone to the President.

Mr. TerHorst said that the four-man "transition team" recommending a new White House staff structure and personnel changes "hopes to be out of business in a week or two."

Several long-time Ford associates who have been working since last week as informal assistants on transition problems have told the President that they prefer to remain outside the government while making their personal decisions about the problems.

Included in this group are former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, now with the Reader's Digest; former White House counselor Bryce Harlow, now with the Procter & Gamble soap products firm, and John Byrnes, a former Wisconsin congressman who is practicing law in Washington.

Haig Shift Denied

The White House did move decisively last night to counter speculation that Gen. Haig, who replaced H. R. Haldeman on the Nixon staff more than a year ago and played a major role in the events leading to Mr. Nixon's resignation, would be moved out of the top staff job in favor of Donald Rumsfeld.

Mr. Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman who worked on the House assignments for Mr. Nixon and now is U.S. ambassador to NATO, returned to Washington last week to serve as coordinator of the White House transition team.

He reaffirmed last night that he intends to return to Brussels next week, with no definite decision as to what role he will return to Washington.

Some advisers have urged the President to make a complete change in the top staff structure, and one of them told reporters yesterday that the changeover would include a Rumsfeld-for-Haig switch.

But the President, described as "deeply grateful" to Gen. Haig for his services to the old and new administrations, was authoritatively reported to have reaffirmed his decision to keep Gen. Haig on the job.

Gen. Haig, a former Security Council deputy to Mr. Kissinger and once vice-chief of staff of the Army, indicated his willingness to remain in his White House post despite the fatigue he has shown since last week's presidential crisis.

Press Aide

It was also reported authoritatively yesterday that Justice Department spokesman John Rostenberg is to become the top assistant to White House Press Secretary J. P. TerHorst in the completely revamped presidential press office. Mr. Rostenberg, like Mr. TerHorst, is a former Michigan newsmen and worked as press secretary for Mr. Ford's close associate, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., before going to the Justice Department in 1969.

There were strong indications from the President's advisers on the transition in administration that changes in top-level government jobs may be more widespread than were suggested by Mr. Ford's initial request that all cabinet members and senior

U.S. Farm Fire Kills 7

—FLANAGAN, Ill., Aug. 15 (AP).—Seven persons, including five children, died early today in a fire that destroyed their two-story farm home.

Treasury Taps Congress on Home Brew

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).

Citing a growing consumer interest, the Treasury Department has asked Congress to legalize home brewing of beer.

Under a proposal sent to the Senate Finance Committee this week, anyone 18 years of age or older would be allowed to brew 100 gallons of beer at home each year. In homes with more than one adult, the limit would be 200 gallons a year.

At no time, however, could any household have more than 30 gallons on hand, including beer still brewing.

Trade Bill Foes Meet With Ford, Now See Passage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).

Three senators who have opposed passage of a trade bill because they insist on free emigration for Soviet Jews said today after meeting with President Ford that there are indications the problem can be solved and the bill passed.

"We're moving in the direction of an agreement and there has been significant Soviet movement," said Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Sen. Jacob Javits, N.Y., predicted the negotiations now under way will be successful. The three senators emerged from an hour-long breakfast meeting with Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and said that Mr. Ford's "direct participation" in the matter had given them new hope that the Jewish emigration issue, which has stalled the trade-reform bill, may now be resolved.

Governors, Mayors Hail Ford After Parley

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).

President Ford was praised by leading governors and mayors of both parties yesterday for what they described as his sympathetic understanding of the problems and for his promise to maintain an open-door policy toward them.

The President spent an hour with a group of governors and another hour with representative mayors yesterday, despite the Cyprus crisis, and planned a meeting today with a group of state officials.

"It's been a long time since we've been in the White House," said San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, noting that the last major conference the mayors had there was in March, 1971. He called the meeting yesterday "a great step forward."

Mr. Alioto indicated that the President seemed eager to assure them his record as a Michigan representative would not always be a guide to his policies as President. "He said that President Ford will have a different view than our Congressmen," Mr. Alioto said.

Meanwhile, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, promised after an early morning visit with Mr. Ford to expedite both the trade relations bill and the health insurance bill, two major proposals of the Nixon administration that Mr. Ford is eager to see passed this year.

Pentagon Bars Iranian Loan To Grumman, Seeks Bank Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).

The Defense Department said today that it would seek commercial bank loans to aid the Navy's financially troubled Grumman F-14 Tomcat fighter rather than agree to the company's accepting a proffered loan from Iran.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said yesterday that Iran, which has ordered 80 F-14s, had offered to provide the money needed to continue production of the Tomcat after Tuesday's Senate rejection of any further government loans.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that Pentagon officials have decided the best place to look now is the commercial market.

Very Complex Matter

He said that the Pentagon believes the financing of the Tomcat would be a "very, very complex matter."

Asked if the complexities were only in the financial rather than the diplomatic area, Mr. Friedheim said, "There are a number of ramifications that make it [financing by Iran] a very difficult course to pursue."

Asked why the Pentagon would now seek commercial bank financing when it previously stated that Grumman could not obtain private loans in its present poor cash position, Mr. Friedheim replied that "the circumstances are now that make it [commercial loans] even more imperative."

He added that the Defense Department remains hopeful that

Grumman would be able to obtain the necessary money from commercial banks.

Rejects Dependence

The Navy, early this year, proposed large financing of the F-14 by Iran, but sources said that Defense Secretary James Schlesinger rejected the idea because he did not want the newest U.S. fighter to be dependent on financing by a foreign country.

To assure continued F-14 production, the Navy then sought to increase government financing from the present \$84 million to \$100 million.

It was the higher advance loan request which the Senate refused to accept on the grounds that Grumman could find private financing.

Informed sources said yesterday that the Navy could still lend Grumman \$25 million without congressional approval.

They said that this loan, combined with a commitment from Iran greater than the \$30 million it has agreed to advance for its F-14s, could be used to seek commercial bank financing.

In Bethesda, Md., the Grumman Corp. said that it is postponing consideration of its common dividend until the board meeting of Sept. 19, "while various methods of financing the F-14 air-superiority fighter program are considered."

Grumman noted that "published earnings for the six months ended June 30 would permit the payment of a dividend."

Trident Submarine Contract Protested by U.S. Naval Aide

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).

The Navy's action last month in signing a \$285.4-million contract for the first of its Trident missile submarines was made despite protests from its outspoken director of procurement controls, Gordon Rule, that the price was "phony" and that Pentagon directives were being flouted.

Both the Navy and Mr. Rule acknowledged yesterday that he had turned down the contract, only to be overruled by Navy and Defense Department superiors.

But Navy officials insisted that the price was realistic and that the regulations cited by Mr. Rule did not apply in the Trident case.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., called for "an immediate congressional investigation" of the charges on the Trident program, the most expensive ever proposed by the Pentagon. Rep. Aspin is a former Defense Department budget analyst.

Disclosure of the Trident contract fight raised the possibility of another running battle in Congress over weapons purchases. The super-submarines and their 4,000-mile ballistic missiles are expected to take a top strategic role, starting at the end of this decade.

"It's the F-14 all over again," Mr. Rule said, alluding to the continuing struggle over funding of the Navy's newest jet.

Central to the dispute was a conflict in interpretation of a Pentagon doctrine, laid down because of recent experiences not only with the F-14, but also with the Air Force's C-5A cargo plane and with Navy assault ships.

Three years ago, the Pentagon concluded that it was a mistake to award initial contracts for high-technology systems on a "fixed-price" basis. Because of industry's penchant for "buying in" at unrealistically low prices, because of cost uncertainties in perfecting new technology, and because of unpredictable inflation rates, such contracts repeatedly led to huge cost overruns. These, in turn, led to contract revisions, divisive cries of "ball-out" and sometimes to tremendous wastes of money.

The Pentagon remedy was a directive that said, in effect,

that "high-risk" contracts for weapons with large technical uncertainties should provide for paying companies their actual justified costs, plus a fee, rather than set a fixed price. "When risk is reduced to the extent that realistic pricing can occur," it said, "fixed-price contracts should be issued."

Blunt Criticism

It was on this issue that Mr. Rule, 67, a lawyer, who has often antagonized superiors with blunt criticism of weapons contracting, and his superiors differed.

In considering the Trident contract, Mr. Rule said the new submarine incorporated the kind of advanced technology that met the criteria for cost-type initial contracts. "This is one of the most imprudent contracts the Navy ever made," he said, referring not only to the first vessel but to "fixed-price" options for three more.

His boss, Rear Adm. Kenneth Woodfin, did not see it that way. The admiral, who is the deputy chief of naval material for procurement, said in a telephone interview.

"On the Trident, the technological steps are not different enough from [the latest attack] subs we have built to require a cost-type 'lead' ship. . . . You go to a cost-type contract when you don't know how to do something, and have never done it before. Here, we'll have done Trident types of development previously, and we're just scaling up from there. There are no technological breakthroughs in the building or fabrication."

Mr. Rule contended that the \$285.4-million "target" price was an artificial figure, arrived at because it was what Congress had appropriated initially for the first Trident. He was quoted by Rep. Aspin as saying the Navy already knew the price of the first ship had climbed to \$310.7 million.

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flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Rahn, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

an Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of traveling on an American airline. here's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

witch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.

Blackmail by Weakness

Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy has said that he has "a perfectly clear conscience that I did all I could" with respect to making the Geneva conference on Cyprus succeed. If so, he is unique, not only among the Turks who are bombarding Cyprus at large, but among the statesmen involved in the crisis. There can be very few, if any, wholly clear consciences among them.

It was the Greek military government that triggered the present debacle, and then turned over the problem to Mr. Caramanlis to clean up—with the implicit understanding that if the Premier went too far in that direction he would offend Greek national pride. It was the Turks who responded with excessive force to the Greek Cypriot rebellion and who are continuing to apply it in order to win a quick, drastic resolution of an old dilemma on their own terms.

And then there are the powers: Britain, with troops on the island and a treaty commitment to its independence, is accused of doing too little to prevent the current tragedy; the United States, which has armed both Greece and Turkey for their own (and Europe's) defense, is alternately accused of doing too much that was harmful and too little that was beneficial, depending on the point of view of any given party at any given time. And, of course, there is too much truth in these accusations for either London or Washington to be complacent about them.

But it must also be recognized that both Greece and Turkey have applied a kind of moral blackmail, based on their own weaknesses. Each resents with equal bitterness being told what, or what not, to do, and being left to deal alone with the consequences of its own action or inaction. The Turks, after refusing to stop growing opium at America's request, or to hold their fire in Cyprus in response to urgent appeals from the same source, cite American approval of increased autonomy for the Turkish Cypriots as a justification for killing Greek Cypriots. And the Greeks, after starting the business by killing Turkish Cypriots, and repenting, blame the United States for their unhappy past and their present difficulties.

Today's chaos is very unhappy for Greece; it will probably prove very unhappy for Turkey, and it is immediately disastrous for Cypriots of every kind. Moreover, it poses the gravest of dilemmas for NATO, from which Greece is extracting its armed forces, and which, in any case, finds a sensitive flank in shreds. Everyone is losing, including the now victorious Turkish Army, indulging in a lethal parade that can bring no real solution for the Cyprus problem. What is needed is fewer broadsides of irrelevant rhetoric and all too fatal gunfire; a greater acknowledgment of realities on all sides—and a return to the conference table. Blackmail by weakness is ineffectual when both principals can apply it with equal force.

Learning From Error

"Toward what ultimate point is society tending by its industrial progress? When the progress ceases, in what condition are we to expect that it will leave mankind?"

When John Stuart Mill posed those prophetic questions in 1857, most men of power in the English-speaking world were far too busy rushing ahead in their industrial progress to give much thought to answer.

Now that the desirability of growth has at last come into serious question in many sections of the developed world, it often seems too late to do much about it—at least for the benefit of the generation now alive. Societies now early in the development stage, poised to commit precisely the same mistakes, tend to pursue the same illusions of national power without regard for the cost in human life quality. Illustrative of this tendency to rush into industrialization and rapid population growth is the form of development now taking shape in Brazil.

With a territory equivalent to the continental United States, rich in natural resources, and a population growth rate double that of China, Brazil is clearly capable of becoming a major world power—as conventionally measured—in another couple of decades. This is the acknowledged goal of the military regime which has governed the country for the last several years. Brazilian officials brusquely brush aside talk of ecological hazards in their rapid industrialization programs. Brazil is one of the few governments to argue a lack of concern at population explosion.

To be sure, Brazil has strong minority voices challenging this official encouragement to population growth. It also has an incipient environmental protection move-

ment. An outspoken conservationist, José Piquet Carneiro, has resigned his post as director of the Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature in a spirit of total frustration; ironically, his resignation probably did more than his two years of agitation in office to awaken Brazilians to the need for ecological planning, particularly in the booming development of the Amazon Basin.

But for any national leaders it is hard to express concern about the quality of the environment when they confront a population struggling to reach a level of basic sustenance. Limits to economic growth may have some appeal in a society that has already grown comfortable; it is less attractive to a society in which the process of growth seems to offer the only hope—however transitory—of the most basic improvements in living standards. Having made most of the mistakes themselves, the developed societies are in a weak position to preach to those coming after.

Yet more than a century ago Mill perceived that a stationary balance of capital and population need not preclude the betterment of the human condition. "There would be as much scope as ever for all kinds of mental culture, and moral and social progress; as much room for improving the Art of Living and much more likelihood of its being improved," he wrote.

In Europe and the United States this wisdom was ignored for too long. If only they will seize it, the leaders of the Third World have their opportunity—not to emulate, but to learn from the mistakes made by the earlier industrial societies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ambassador Departs

With the replacement of Ambassador Henry Tasca in Athens, U.S. relations with the new civilian government of Greece can develop on a far surer footing than was possible as long as he was in that post.

As a career diplomat, Mr. Tasca cannot be blamed for carrying out policy directives issued by his superiors in Washington. But in the process he became the visible symbol for four years of a misguided American policy

of support for an unpopular and repressive military dictatorship. His unconvincing personal sympathies for the junta leaders and his seeming disdain for opposition politicians left Mr. Tasca in an exposed lame-duck position the minute civilian rule was restored.

A necessary first gesture toward Greek-American confidence and mutual respect has been made in the ambassador's recall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dilemma for Caramanlis

Experience dating from his earlier period as head of government will have taught Premier Caramanlis the interdependence between foreign and domestic policy, and he is unlikely to have overlooked the dangers inherent in a solution of the Cyprus problem unacceptable to the Greek public. When Caramanlis signed the London and Zurich agreements on Cyprus in 1959, various representatives of the opposition accused him of having delivered up the island to the Turks. However great his present popularity, the Greek premier cannot afford to accept

Turkish demands that his countrymen would regard as a slight to their nation.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Turkey must take the undeniable and heavy responsibility for the fact that we are now back where the game began. That is, on the brink of disaster. Without rattling a single sabre or gun, [Soviet party leader] Leonid Brezhnev and his Kremlin colleagues are now watching the Western defense alliance shaken at its foundations.

—From the *Politiken* (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 16, 1899

LONDON—The news from Johannesburg that President Kruger will accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry has given to the Transvaal dispute a peaceful aspect, in happy contrast with the war scare caused by the report that the bid had been curtly rejected. The proposal is simply for an inquiry to determine the exact effect of the new franchise law. How many Uitlanders will benefit from it?

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—A complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and government officials from the Island of Santo Domingo will be completed by Sept. 1, marking the end of this country's eight-year protectorate. While the island has actually been a self-governing community since the election of President Horacio Vasquez and Vice-President Federico Velazquez in July, it will find itself totally independent next month.



Now, It's Up, Up, and Awayyy...

By Walter J. Hickey

ANCHORAGE, Alaska.—The resignation of Richard M. Nixon marks the end of a political era, an era that began long before he became President.

After World War II, America reacted to artificial fears to justify the creation of a mammoth defense industry dwarfing anything we had in the war. National security was entrusted to one man, our President. Secrecy became his prerogative. The confidential staff was used and abused to cover up the intertwined relationship between government and business.

As a nation we started to confuse the America envisioned by our forefathers with a metallic, materialistic society.

Grandiose

Mr. Nixon's presidency was no different, although in some respects his goals were more enlightened than those of some of his predecessors. They were grandiose and world-encompassing. His first inaugural address is one of the great statements of purpose in American literature.

But his ends were personal grandeur and historic recognition; his means, the presidency. The United States and its people were secondary to Mr. Nixon and his purpose. This was why Mr. Nixon's staff members lost their moral balance. In their efforts to promote the will of one man they flouted the processes of government, played petty political games and ended up as breakers of both the law and the public trust.

Watergate is the watershed in 20th-century American politics. America stood naked before the world and said, "We have nothing to hide." In exposing our weaknesses we showed our strengths. It will be viewed as the event that put America back on its course of being a pattern for a society of free men under law.

A generation of Americans, idealistic and wanting to be involved, has been waiting in the wings. This is the opportunity for them to get involved in the resurrection of America. It can't be left just to the men in pin-stripes. We need the men in the street.

The Ingredients

Gerald R. Ford has the ingredients to rise to the moment. He is a man of the same Midwestern stock that produced a Truman. He is real. He evokes trust.

In reality, the problems of America are not that difficult. The solution is in the attitude at the top. America is a nation of compassion. It must be led by men of compassion. More than greatness, America is looking for decency.

As our first nonelected President, Mr. Ford has the freedom to break out of the old political era. His public support is very high, and it should be, but it will only be sustained by the actions he takes. He won't be tempted to forget that the first duty of a leader is to the people within the borders of his own nation.

The people themselves are waiting for a leader who will actively concern himself with their problems. In the last year and a half, the government has been so immersed in its own problems it has had no time for the real needs of America.

For, regardless of the feelings and criticisms of government, there are some things that only governments can do.

Only government can tackle inflation and bring it to a halt; deal with the ugliness of our cities and upgrade the lives of the millions of Americans who live in their ghettos; free individuals from the slavery of traffic congestion on our free-

ways by providing public transportation; insure that our nation is self-sufficient in energy; lift the hopes and hearts of our people out of the depression of the spirit we have lived through.

And this the government should do. Our people aren't looking for miracles. They are just looking for direction. They are tired of

pretense. They are ready to be led by somebody who cares.

Through Watergate and the tribulations of Richard Nixon have not come to an end, we have every right as a nation to be filled with hope. Though we do not rejoice in the fall of a man, we can be jubilant that the average American has become once again concerned and in-

volved in the workings of the government. Watergate was the Vietnam of the so-called silent majority. It was the people, ultimately, who forced the transition.

Walter J. Hickey was Secretary of the Interior in the first Nixon administration. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Letters

Reaction to Nixon

As one of Richard Nixon's constituents during those tumultuous days as a California congressman, I've had first-hand knowledge of his career and crises. And as an expatriate, I've followed Watergate, et al., with much interest. Thanks to the New Government Printing Office, I was even able to plow through those (expensive) deleted transcripts.

Even with that background, I couldn't resist a twinge of sorrow at the sight of our President announcing his resignation. And the initial sentiment for immortality for him is understandable. There are those who feel that resignation was sufficient disgrace.

To those people, however, I would emphasize the following: The excruciating pain of Watergate was drawn out, not by the Congress, the courts or the media but by Richard Nixon. The President steadily and unflinchingly lied to us for two years—and isn't it perfectly clear that his decision to finally tell the truth (or a bit of it) was only reached when the united forces of constitutional democracy had left him with absolutely no alternatives.

For two years Nixon condoned perjury and all the other attendant aspects of the cover-up, regardless of the effect on America. His departure was not a shining example of humility; it was the only choice he had. And even then he made it without admitting anything other than a loss of his "political base." Further, while the Watergate caper/cover-up might fall under William Buckley's definition of chicken-thief type offenses, one cannot deny that Mr. Nixon's abuses of the Internal Revenue Service, FBI, CIA, etc., are even more serious, and could have destroyed our government. For these activities, too, Mr. Nixon should be judged.

Thus the wave of relief that Watergate is over should not be used by Richard Nixon to sail safely away. The full story of Mr. Nixon's activities must be told for us as well as history.

ROBERT L. WAGAR, Copenhagen.

I wonder if a police officer, accused of taking bribes and consequently suspended from the force and no longer able to support his family would benefit from the argument now being advanced in Mr. Nixon's behalf, that loss of his job is sufficient punishment. I suspect that if the case were proved he would be sent to jail.

But far more serious is the fact that I do not recollect Mr. Nixon proposing that those men who have chosen exile, with all its attendant heartbreak and difficulty, rather than serve in a war they could not condone, have suffered sufficient punishment and should now be pardoned.

It seems to me that the only way the United States can extricate itself from this sad and sordid business is for a general amnesty to be proclaimed, not just for Mr. Nixon, but for all those implicated in the Watergate affair, as well as for draft evaders and many other Americans who are now in jail for crimes committed in the name of political ideology, of whatever tint, since the beginning of the emigration in our country caused by the Vietnam war. Any lesser measure will leave for many Americans such as myself a sense of burning injustice and the uncomfortable feeling that the Watergate affair and its consequences will never be laid to rest.

G. CLEAVER FORBES, Paris.

One of the phenomena of the crisis situation in modern times is the instant myth—believed in by everybody for a brief spell, but seen later on to have been an absurdity.

The instant myth which has

arisen in connection with Mr. Nixon's resignation is that he conducted a brilliant foreign policy because he opened up relations with China, achieved détente with Russia, and ended the Vietnam war. But in actuality, it had become impossible long before last week's presidential abdication for the United States any longer to keep China out of the UN, and the next logical step on both sides was a suspension of the tacit hostility.

As to détente, the Russians were certainly not persuaded to it by the warmth of Mr. Nixon's personality or the trust he inspired. Détente suited the Soviet book, and both the détente and the improved relations with Peking would most probably have taken place no matter who was President. As to the Vietnam war, it is still going on at an enormous annual cost to the American taxpayer.

The issue of whether or not Mr. Nixon should be granted amnesty for his obstruction of justice should not be bedeviled by a current popular reputation which may later on be judged to have been exaggerated.

MARGARET HALSEY, London.

Now that the Pandora's box of executive abuses/lawsuits groined under the Watergate heading has apparently been emptied except for the hope that there will be some continuity of what was worthwhile in the defunct administration (esp. embodied in Dr. Kissinger), I shall attempt to synopsise for my French law students, who have attentively followed my embarrased treatment of the sorry business over the last 31 months until its partially satisfying denouement of Mr. Nixon's resignation, a balance sheet of this sort:

Losers: 1. The American people, in general, who needed a clear-cut verdict from their Congress, many craven members of which shirked their duty by forcing resignation. (Those congressmen also lost, at least historically, although they may not yet realize it.)

2. Emotionalists who insisted that an attempt to purge an institution of human beings who have sullied it is tantamount to an attack on the institution itself.

3. Segments of society opposed to truly free (albeit responsible) media and wishing to muzzle objective reporting that does not coincide with their personal views at which time they usually raise a hue and cry about the "tyranny" of the "liberal" press, radio, TV, etc.

Winners: 1. The Congress and courts which, thanks to a handful of concerned judges, prosecutors and members of congressional committees (not forgetting a courageous former attorney general and his assistant), accomplished the Herculean task of restoring equilibrium to the genius of our system—checks and balances—so beleaguered by the executive.

2. The presidency, now a painfully purged institution.

3. The valiant vindicated (if any vindication was ever really needed) media, to whom we fortunate Americans owe so much: particularly the two fine newspapers with whom you equally outstanding journal is published, which first drew our attention to the "canon" and pursued the struggle to root out that malignancy—undoubtedly by numerous emotional detractors—until success was yours and (in the final analysis, of course) all of ours.

The most important conclusion, I judge, which we may draw herefrom—the ilk of Curtis and Landgrebe notwithstanding—is that only politicians may no longer hoodwink the American majority indefinitely with pious,

hollow (usually false) platitudes and, in extreme, fearful flag-waving and personal homilies, even, or should I say especially, when that politician occupies the most powerful post in the world. May this happy assessment that our electorate, generally, has acquired (thanks in large part to your role) such a degree of maturity and sophistication, be realistic and not unduly optimistic.

CHARLES L. BAILIFF, Asnières, France.

We will now be asked to forget Watergate. But should we?

This unsavory affair afforded a brief public glimpse at the murky snafu of partisan politics, the shell game involving demagoguery, lying, broken promises, behind-the-scenes machinations, and mysterious millions handed around during each election campaign.

Richard Nixon did not invent the game. He was merely caught at switching shells—an unpardonable crime for any professional politician. The ball was there. He was just cast by history in a role of a lancelet which suit is slightly open.

The ball is still there. The game will go on. But now since Richard Nixon was thrown to the wolves, every professional politician can draw an easy breath. A small wonder. How many of them could survive the full glare of hostile publicity and investigation to which Richard Nixon had been subjected?

One should not waste sympathy on Mr. Nixon. One should feel sorry for the American people victimized by an unscrupulous clique of men who have turned public service into a mysteriously financed closed-shop "profession." In fact every professional politician should be given a full Watergate treatment before being permitted to run for any public office.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, Paris.

I, for one, am rather fed up with all the talk of morality and American politics. To the end, Richard Nixon will maintain his behavior morally. We do not need another President who comes up with high-minded sounding rationales for his prejudices and actions. Gerald Ford would do well to keep his mind open and make intelligent, rather than "moral," decisions.

SARA WERMIEL, Copenhagen.

Paris Park

I too read Molly Browne's article, "Grand Steps Ar to Give Paris a Park." As a Parisian, I am sure Mr. Glavin, I also read with much sympathy about the destruction of Les Halles and wondered if Parisians could accept the idea of the site becoming an international monument to peace and beauty, blessed and sacred to our unspoken prayers. Just a thought.

PAT CARR, Bury, England.

A Warning On Feeding U.S. Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The sp character of the current U.S. inflation and the difficult decisions it imposes on President Ford are underscored by latest crop reports from the West. For grain production down in a way that threatens another inflationary surge in United States.

But Mr. Ford cannot elude the rising prices by restricting demand as prescribed by old-time religion. He has to international action on the supply front, including perhaps a painful restrictions on American food exports.

At the root of the problem is a tight food situation which prevailed the world over for past few years. It results in many different and complex developments.

World population has been growing at a rate of about percent annually and at a faster pace in some of the undeveloped lands. Steadily rising expectations in the developed world have led to larger food consumption—notably in Europe.

Soviet leaders have been willing to have their own per capita food production goes down. United States, which has been the supplier of last resort, ended in the decade of the 1960s stimulative policies which produced enormous food surplus in the previous decade.

The effect of all these developments was visible in 1972-1973. Though the United States enjoyed bumper crops, crops in the Soviet Union and the Indian subcontinent put a strain on supplies. World prices rose when the Russians went into the international market to replace their stocks in the grain deal.

For a brief time a year ago, an emergency action taken by the United States to curb meat supplies, the United States cut off exports of soybeans all foreign countries, including such traditional and dependent buyers as Japan.

As this year's growing season began, worldwide grain reserves were at minimal levels. Still, it looked as if all that was the Department of Agriculture estimated a record world crop of 1.4 billion tons of wheat, 1.5 billion tons of corn, and a year's crop of 1.7 billion tons.

But in the United States, however, weather conditions were adverse. On Monday the Department of Agriculture released estimates made in the wake of a month-long drought. The estimates showed that production of corn and soybeans were down.

Immediate Effect

Thanks to the American drought this year's world production of wheat, rice and feed grains was down 1.4 billion tons. That is, a reduction of about 2 per cent in total availability as against growth of about 2 per cent population.

The effect was felt immediately. In American markets grain futures were bid up by 15 maximum amount. In Europe, where there are no limits, the price was up 25 per cent in grain futures.

Commercial buyers in Europe and other developed countries are now likely to enter the American grain market with a vengeance. That would drive up prices here at home. One Washington estimate says that feed prices alone will go up by 10 per cent in the last half of the year. Moreover, commercial grain abroad would leave this country bare when it comes to sliding to truly poor countries in southern Asia.

Probably the most equitable arrangement would be an agreement whereby traditional foreign grain markets would refrain from major purchases until they understand that their most basic needs would be met. That would leave a goodly amount available for domestic consumption at stable prices and margin left for distribution to the neediest countries.

But it may be too late to that. We know international at the State Department, the Federal Reserve Board and in Congress are known to be red suffering the need for supply unilateral export controls on grain even though they would upset orderly trade and perhaps bring retaliation from this country's best allies and most important customers.

In any case, there are no good choices. So that, despite the as extraordinarily fine atmosphere of his first days in office, Mr. Ford is a long way from beginning to cope with the substantive problems which confront his presidency.

Inflation, Fear of New War Blamed

Israel Cites 33% Immigration Drop

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Immigration to Israel dropped 33 percent in the first six months of 1974, apparently because of economic dislocation and political uncertainty caused by the war in the Middle East.

India Observes Its 27th Year Amid Hunger, Social Tensions

By Bernard Weinraub

DELHI, Aug. 15 (NYT).—India celebrated its 27th year of independence today in a mood of gloom, with food shortages, inflation, accelerating unemployment and bitter allegations against the government.

Catholic Boy, 13, Aims in Doorway of Belfast Home

BELFAST, Aug. 15 (UPI).—A 13-year-old Catholic boy was shot in the doorway of his Belfast home, the army said today.

Lebanon Reports Israeli Shelling

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (AP).—Israeli gunners early today fired mortar shells into the woods bordering four villages in southern Lebanon, setting off fires and forcing several hundred people to flee.

Shostakovitch Trip

LEZBURG, Aug. 15 (AP).—The composer Dmitri Shostakovitch, 67, has told the festival committee he is unable to come to Salzburg for reasons of health.

Clay L. Shaw, 60, Dies; Acquitted Of Plotting to Kill J.F. Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15 (AP).—Clay L. Shaw, 60, died today at home of a heart attack after a court jury acquitted him of charges that he conspired to deride President John F. Kennedy.

Deaths Notice

Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg, 60, a physician and educator who was a member of the Sarah Lawrence College faculty from 1942 to his retirement in 1971, died Tuesday at his home in Orange, Conn., after a long illness.

terminals have discouraged many would-be immigrants. Immigration officials here say thousands of potential immigrants have been put off by the combination of a domestic inflation rate of more than 30 percent, punishing new war taxes, government-imposed austerity and the possibility of renewed fighting.

Drop in Total

A total of 16,883 new immigrants arrived in Israel between January and June of this year, compared to 24,714 in the comparable period last year, according to the Jewish Agency.

Violence, Truce Violations

SONAM, South Vietnam (UPI).—We lurched along in the light truck across the spectacular, rugged mountain landscape of central Vietnam.

N. Vietnam Troops, Backed By Tanks, Attack 2 Outposts

SAIGON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Hundreds of North Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and heavy artillery, attacked two government positions 20 miles and 45 miles north of Saigon today, the South Vietnamese military command announced.

Conservative Leader To Resign in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (AP).—Robert Stanfield, the Conservative leader whose party has lost three elections to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberals, announced today that he will abandon his leadership post.

Francis Plans Vacation

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department of the Jewish Agency observed in his office here. "It's difficult to settle here now, and people are worried about whether there will be another war in the near future."

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Tourists trying to beat the heat in Paris put their feet in the pool near the Trocadero yesterday, when the heat hit 34 degrees (93 degrees Fahrenheit).

Violence, Truce Violations

Viet Cong Seek to Convince A Visiting Western Reporter

By Philip A. McCombs

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U.S. Boy in a Soviet Summer Camp

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP).—Like any other summer camper, 12-year-old Chuck Whitehead got homesick, played practical jokes on his counselor, didn't like some of the food and wrote dour letters home.

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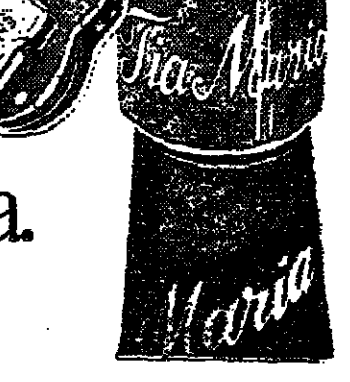
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Thor Heyerdahl... a documentary.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "Harry and Tom" focuses on Harry "Art" Cheney, an independent 72-year-old who demands freedom and privacy and welcomes almost any chance to expand his experiences.

Arts Agenda

Molière's "Tartuffe" and "The Bacchae" by Euripides will be performed on an open stage by the Actors' Company at the Edinburgh Festival (Aug. 19-Sept. 7).

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Josephine Baker will headline the Palladium for a week starting on Aug. 19. She is following the Debbie Reynolds Show, which closes Aug. 17.

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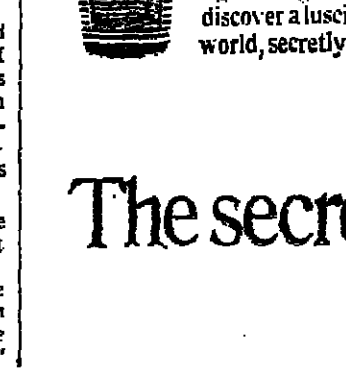
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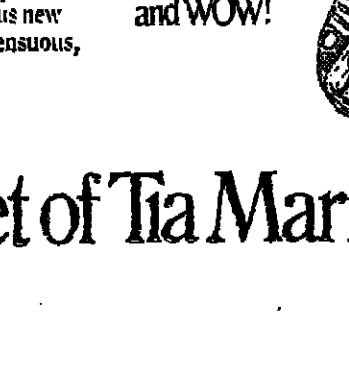
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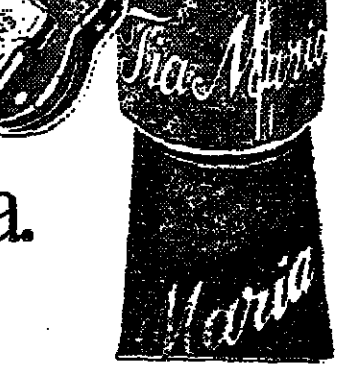
Thor Heyerdahl... a documentary.



The secret of Tia Maria.



Thor Heyerdahl... a documentary.



Thor Heyerdahl... a documentary.

Glut Put 4 Million

rel's a Day

ucer States Meet; i Arabia Absent

ION, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Oil production is currently at a surplus of up to 4 million barrels a day, an delegate to a London meeting of oil-exporting countries today.

delegate, who declined to be named, was speaking during a day of discussions at a London meeting of oil-exporting countries today.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Zambia, Anglo American Accord

The Anglo-American Copper Corp. has agreed in principle to the future management of the Konkola Consolidated Copper Mines (KCCM) and the marketing of its 400,000-ton annual copper output—around 12 per cent of world copper exports.

In a joint announcement, they said the present managerial, consultancy and metal marketing agency agreements with Anglo American were terminated from Aug. 1. Under the new arrangement, KCCM will become self-managing, and its managing director, appointed by the Zambian government, will be responsible for the mine's sales and financial compensation will be paid to the Anglo American group. Anglo American's contracts were due to run for a further 1 1/2 years. Details of the compensation have not been made known nor will Anglo say how much profit it expected over the life of the contracts. Informal sources put the compensation at \$3 million (about \$5 million) for a loss of profit amounting to \$5 million.

MRCA Makes Maiden Flight

The controversial multi-purpose (MRCA) battle plane flew for the first time Wednesday and the test pilots say it functioned perfectly during the 30-minute flight. The two-seat jet, being developed by West Germany, Britain and Italy, flew from the Bavarian works of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, one of the developers. A three-nation consortium called Panavia Aircraft is developing the MRCA as a replacement for outmoded fighters such as the U.S.-built Starfighters used by the West German Air Force. Some 8,000 MRCA's are to be built. The project has been criticized because of reported cost overruns, with

Sony Studies Plant in Arab Country

The Beirut representative of Sony Corp. says his company is "actively working" to set up a plant somewhere in the Arab world, possibly Egypt. Yasuaki Nakamura, Sony's Middle East representative, says more time is needed for a decision, but that studies are under way both in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. His statement followed word from the Arab Boycott of Israel office in Damascus that Sony had been given six months to start a manufacturing facility in the Arab world or face blacklisting. The reason Sony had been put on probation by the boycott office, he says, is because of a joint venture between Sony and Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. in Tokyo, CBS is on the blacklist because of its operations in Israel.

U.S. Firms Plan to Sell Gold

Several U.S. banks and other firms are contemplating plans to sell gold to the public after the ban on private ownership is lifted by the end of this year under legislation signed Wednesday by President Ford. Sterling National Bank in New York will offer at its teller windows five-ounce bars of gold (about \$800 at current prices, including a 6 or 7 per cent fee), one-ounce bars (about \$160), and half-ounce wafers (about \$80). And Samuel Weiss & Co., seeking to become the first New York City exchange member firm to sell gold, will offer ingots ranging up to 50 ounces (\$8,000). For the smallest investor, International Precious Metals Trading Ltd. will sell certificates for as little as \$10 that denote bullion ownership. When the investor accumulates enough certificates, he turns them in for the actual gold. Commissions may run as high as 15 per cent, depending on the amount of paperwork.

Design Changes, Shortages, Labor Problems Cited

North Sea Oil Projects Behind Schedule

NIGG, Scotland, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Work on much of the pioneering oil-production equipment being built for the North Sea, including the world's largest offshore oil production platform, is being held up by design changes, shortages of materials and labor problems, according to industry sources. The delay is more than a year behind schedule.

The giant 475-foot-long by 350 to 500-foot-wide platform, owned by British Petroleum, will finally be installed here shortly in 1980. Similar delays to Occidental Petroleum's platform for its Piper field and platforms for the Shell-Eso field and the Auk field are raising new questions about how fast North Sea oil is really going to come ashore.

For oil companies, which have invested an estimated \$6 billion in the North Sea, such delays mean heavy added costs. But for Britain, paying about \$8 billion a year for its oil imports and borrowing heavily to finance a \$10-billion annual current-account payments deficit, North Sea oil is being looked to for economic salvation. And for the world, it

could add just enough to oil supplies to put some downward pressure on world prices—when it flows.

"It is clear . . . that the major element in the whole program is the cost and timing of completion of the platforms without which development drilling cannot proceed," Jack Birka, a BP technical expert, recently told an oil conference. As about the same time, William Bell, managing director of Royal Dutch/Shell's North Sea oil subsidiary, was warning a parliamentary committee of "the specter of a further slippage" in addition to the one-year delays already encountered on the Shell platform.

Conceding that even its two-month-old estimates may be too conservative, BP has forecast North Sea production potential of four million barrels a day by the end of the decade, 75 per cent of it from British waters.

But how fast will it come ashore? As delivery dates slip for the massive platforms needed to land North Sea crude, oil com-

Rally Aborts, Oil Money Flow to U.S. Is Increasing

Prices Fall

On Big Board

Cyprus, Economic Ills

Major Depressants

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—The rally of oil money directly into the United States appears to be accelerating.

Foreign central banks, presumably from oil-producing nations, purchased \$300 million of U.S. government securities on a temporary basis today.

The orders were placed through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as agent.

Under the arrangements, the securities were purchased from dealers who agreed to buy them back in a week and pay a specified rate of interest over the period. These so-called repurchase agreements provide dealers a means of financing their inventories of the securities.

The temporary purchase orders were placed through competitive bidding, with dealers offering the

Fed Signals

Move to Dealers

Transactions Balance

Net Liquidity Balance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Two partial measures of the nation's balance of international payments, both increasingly recognized as dubious indicators of the underlying situation, showed a sharp swing today in the second quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

A major reason for the swing, ironically, was what the department called a "significant" rise in short-term investments in the United States by the oil-producing countries, which have had a huge increase in their monetary reserves. Under the conventions of balance-of-payments accounting, this rise in dollar-denominated investments counts as a deficit in the two payments measures published today.

They are the "official reserves

Output Up 2%, Britain Reports

Industrial Output Gains

Washed Out by Inflation

Price Index Up 11.4%

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product (GDP) rose about 2 per cent last quarter after a near-balance in the first quarter, but output still trailed marginally behind the level of the year-ago second quarter, figures released by the central statistical office showed today.

Because output of goods and services was depressed by the coal miners' strike and rationing of electricity in the first quarter, the June quarter increase was not as impressive as it might seem.

The 1970 index for seasonally-adjusted real output was 109 in the second quarter compared with 108.3 in the first quarter and 108.3 in the 1970 second quarter. In the third quarter last year, the index reached a peak of 110.4.

Company Reports

Gamble-Skogmo

Revenue (millions)

Profits (millions)

Per Share

Per Share (Diluted)

First Half

Revenue (millions)

Profits (millions)

Per Share

Per Share (Diluted)

International Harvester

Revenue (millions)

Profits (millions)

Per Share

Per Share (Diluted)

International Tel. & Tel.

Revenue (millions)

Profits (millions)

Per Share

Per Share (Diluted)

U.S. Sees No Threat in Non-Oil Cartels

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Months after the oil cartel, U.S. officials are concluding that non-oil cartels could not threaten the United States very long.

Generally optimistic assessments have been reached even by senior officials recently charged before a congressional panel that there is not a J.S. aluminum cartel, and that the Dominican Republic and Guyana have no intention to follow the oil cartel.

Officials concede that the difficulty with the Caribbean producers is that a few less-developed countries can produce problems, over the long run. But they say future investments may be elsewhere or steel and other metals may be used as substitutes for oil.

Officials also note that restriction of raw materials, restricting petroleum

U.S. Sees No Threat in Non-Oil Cartels

U.S. representatives have quietly been telling leaders of third world countries that they will lose more than they will gain in the long run if they try to emulate the example of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The great danger now, U.S. officials contend, is that the third world nations, carried away by the OPEC euphoria, will enter an economic poker game with the industrialized world, without holding any of the strong cards of the oil nations.

Since the OPEC price rises, organizations of coffee, mercury and copper producers have met to see what they could do to emulate the OPEC example.

A price-setting arrangement between Algeria, Italy and Spain forced the price of a 75-pound block of mercury from a 1973 low of \$250 to \$350 this year. But the price has since begun to drop again and hit \$320 two weeks ago.

Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico, with apparent support from Brazil and Colombia, have set up a multinational organization, Caca Suaves Centrales, to regulate the price and supply of coffee. The organization report-

U.S. Sees No Threat in Non-Oil Cartels

edly is counting on financial support from Venezuela, which will take in an estimated \$10 billion in oil revenues this year, to finance a "buffer" stockpile of coffee which could be held off the market to force prices up to acceptable levels.

So far the OPEC nations have offered only encouraging rhetoric and token financial support to third world countries which are reeling under the impact of petroleum price increases.

U.S. officials say that oil producers seem reluctant to risk any of their new wealth underwriting mineral cartels, although this could change as their income from petroleum sales piles up.

But, in and out of government, experts differ over the vulnerability of the United States to some sudden restrictions on foreign imports of raw materials. The United States imports more than three-quarters of its requirements of chrome, manganese, tin, vanadium, nickel and half a dozen other minerals. However, more than two-thirds of U.S. imports of major non-fuel raw materials come from Canada, Australia and South Africa—all of which are considered reliable suppliers.

Nevertheless, officials here are deeply uneasy about short-term economic disruptions that could occur if some new worldwide system is not worked out to satisfy the requirements of both consumer and supplier nations.

Philips' Net, Sales Up 14%

Second-Quarter Profits Total

W. German Prices Fall

Wiesbaden, West Germany

West German Wholesale Prices

Fell 0.5 Per Cent

In July, But Showed a

15.3 Per Cent Rise From July

1973, the Federal Statistics Office

Reported Today. In May and June,

the index was up 16.9 and 15.8

per cent respectively from the

year-ago months.

Second-quarter profits totaled

\$25 million, up from \$23 million

in the year-ago period, while

sales rose to \$4.1 billion

from \$3.8 billion a year ago

while sales gained to 11.98 billion

from 10.5 billion.

The electronics firm said it was

unable to make a forecast for

earnings for the rest of the year

CANON INC.

Canon has received from Tokyo the 72nd ordinary

annual meeting of the company will be held at 30-2 Shinjuku

3-Chome, Chita-Ku, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. on Friday, Au-

gust 16, 1974.

Agenda is as follows:

Approval of the business report, balance sheet, statement of

profits and loss account and proposal for disposition of profits

for the 72nd term (from January 1, 1973, through June 30,

1974);

Amendment to the articles of incorporation;

NEW FACTORIES and WAREHOUSES

READY FOR OCCUPATION

from 400 sq.m. to 10,000 sq.m.

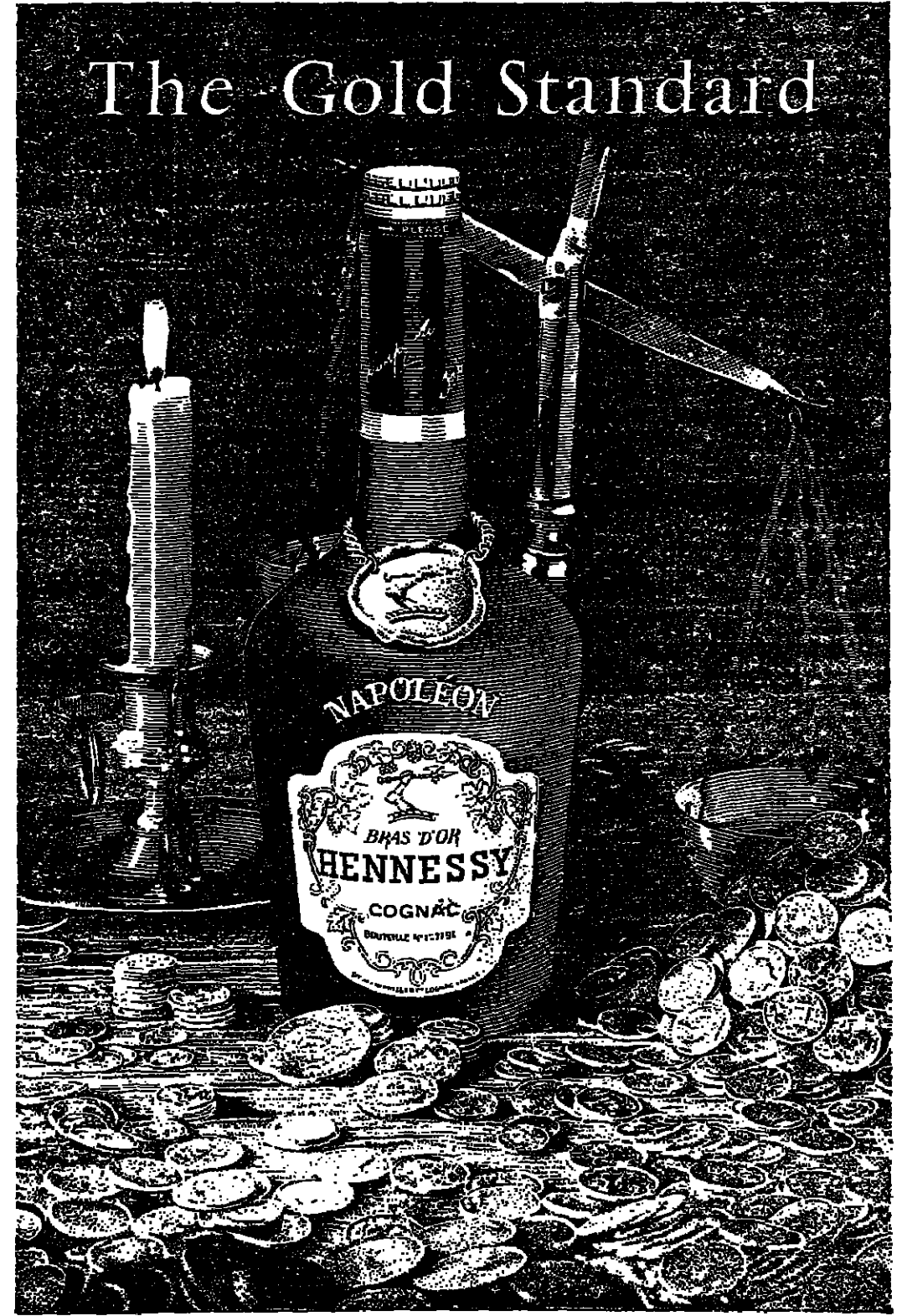
can be leased or purchased and include the following features:

- Superb communications via national motorways;
- 10 minutes from Nice International Airport;
- Financial and fiscal aids;
- Rents from Fr. 72 per square meter;
- High specification;
- Minimum ceiling height 20 feet;
- Excellent local labour available.

Contact:

J.L. Elie, Richard Ellis S.A., 17 Rue de la Doune à Paris. 225-27-80. Telex 29370.

Or: Y. Lorette, C.I.D.I.C. S.A., Carros Industriels 06510. (93) 08.15.98. Telex 47332.



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Aug. 15, 1974	1974 — 1975 —	Aug. 15, 1974	Price
London: 11 Via Parigi, T. 78217			
Zurich: Bahnhofstr. 126, T. 273172			
Paris: 11 Rue de Valenciennes, T. 253-2575			
M. HENTZ INTERNATIONAL			
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Hanks KW	12.14	Amel Pz	Purbs
Hanks KX	12.14	Amel Pz	Gen Mtsd
Hanks KY	12.14	Amel Pz	Purbs
Hanks KZ	12.14	Amel Pz	Gen Mtsd
Hanks LA	12.14	Amel Pz	Purbs
Hanks LB	12.14	Amel Pz	Gen Mtsd
Hanks LC	12.14	Amel Pz	Purbs
Hanks LD	12.14	Amel Pz	Gen Mtsd
Hanks LE	12.14	Amel Pz</	

[illegible][illegible]

ALL COMPONENTS ARE READY - TESTED - PACKED AND SHIPPED
AND AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT TO JOB SITE

[illegible]

Bankers Trust Company, as paying agent, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending February 14, 1975 as fourteen percent (14%) per annum. Interest due on such

DATED: August 16, 1974

هكذا من الأصا

100-443887-100

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-1974- Stocks and Bonds				-1974- Stocks and Bonds				-1974- Stocks and Bonds				-1974- Stocks and Bonds			
High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld
134	14	1.00	10.0	134	14	1.00	10.0	134	14	1.00	10.0	134	14	1.00	10.0
135	15	1.10	11.0	135	15	1.10	11.0	135	15	1.10	11.0	135	15	1.10	11.0
136	16	1.20	12.0	136	16	1.20	12.0	136	16	1.20	12.0	136	16	1.20	12.0
137	17	1.30	13.0	137	17	1.30	13.0	137	17	1.30	13.0	137	17	1.30	13.0
138	18	1.40	14.0	138	18	1.40	14.0	138	18	1.40	14.0	138	18	1.40	14.0
139	19	1.50	15.0	139	19	1.50	15.0	139	19	1.50	15.0	139	19	1.50	15.0
140	20	1.60	16.0	140	20	1.60	16.0	140	20	1.60	16.0	140	20	1.60	16.0
141	21	1.70	17.0	141	21	1.70	17.0	141	21	1.70	17.0	141	21	1.70	17.0
142	22	1.80	18.0	142	22	1.80	18.0	142	22	1.80	18.0	142	22	1.80	18.0
143	23	1.90	19.0	143	23	1.90	19.0	143	23	1.90	19.0	143	23	1.90	19.0
144	24	2.00	20.0	144	24	2.00	20.0	144	24	2.00	20.0	144	24	2.00	20.0
145	25	2.10	21.0	145	25	2.10	21.0	145	25	2.10	21.0	145	25	2.10	21.0
146	26	2.20	22.0	146	26	2.20	22.0	146	26	2.20	22.0	146	26	2.20	22.0
147	27	2.30	23.0	147	27	2.30	23.0	147	27	2.30	23.0	147	27	2.30	23.0
148	28	2.40	24.0	148	28	2.40	24.0	148	28	2.40	24.0	148	28	2.40	24.0
149	29	2.50	25.0	149	29	2.50	25.0	149	29	2.50	25.0	149	29	2.50	25.0
150	30	2.60	26.0	150	30	2.60	26.0	150	30	2.60	26.0	150	30	2.60	26.0
151	31	2.70	27.0	151	31	2.70	27.0	151	31	2.70	27.0	151	31	2.70	27.0
152	32	2.80	28.0	152	32	2.80	28.0	152	32	2.80	28.0	152	32	2.80	28.0
153	33	2.90	29.0	153	33	2.90	29.0	153	33	2.90	29.0	153	33	2.90	29.0
154	34	3.00	30.0	154	34	3.00	30.0	154	34	3.00	30.0	154	34	3.00	30.0
155	35	3.10	31.0	155	35	3.10	31.0	155	35	3.10	31.0	155	35	3.10	31.0
156	36	3.20	32.0	156	36	3.20	32.0	156	36	3.20	32.0	156	36	3.20	32.0
157	37	3.30	33.0	157	37	3.30	33.0	157	37	3.30	33.0	157	37	3.30	33.0
158	38	3.40	34.0	158	38	3.40	34.0	158	38	3.40	34.0	158	38	3.40	34.0
159	39	3.50	35.0	159	39	3.50	35.0	159	39	3.50	35.0	159	39	3.50	35.0
160	40	3.60	36.0	160	40	3.60	36.0	160	40	3.60	36.0	160	40	3.60	36.0
161	41	3.70	37.0	161	41	3.70	37.0	161	41	3.70	37.0	161	41	3.70	37.0
162	42	3.80	38.0	162	42	3.80	38.0	162	42	3.80	38.0	162	42	3.80	38.0
163	43	3.90	39.0	163	43	3.90	39.0	163	43	3.90	39.0	163	43	3.90	39.0
164	44	4.00	40.0	164	44	4.00	40.0	164	44	4.00	40.0	164	44	4.00	40.0
165	45	4.10	41.0	165	45	4.10	41.0	165	45	4.10	41.0	165	45	4.10	41.0
166	46	4.20	42.0	166	46	4.20	42.0	166	46	4.20	42.0	166	46	4.20	42.0
167	47	4.30	43.0	167	47	4.30	43.0	167	47	4.30	43.0	167	47	4.30	43.0
168	48	4.40	44.0	168	48	4.40	44.0	168	48	4.40	44.0	168	48	4.40	44.0
169	49	4.50	45.0	169	49	4.50	45.0	169	49	4.50	45.0	169	49	4.50	45.0
170	50	4.60	46.0	170	50	4.60	46.0	170	50	4.60	46.0	170	50	4.60	46.0
171	51	4.70	47.0	171	51	4.70	47.0	171	51	4.70	47.0	171	51	4.70	47.0
172	52	4.80	48.0	172	52	4.80	48.0	172	52	4.80	48.0	172	52	4.80	48.0
173	53	4.90	49.0	173	53	4.90	49.0	173	53	4.90	49.0	173	53	4.90	49.0
174	54	5.00	50.0	174	54	5.00	50.0	174	54	5.00	50.0	174	54	5.00	50.0
175	55	5.10	51.0	175	55	5.10	51.0	175	55	5.10	51.0	175	55	5.10	51.0
176	56	5.20	52.0	176	56	5.20	52.0	176	56	5.20	52.0	176	56	5.20	52.0
177	57	5.30	53.0	177	57	5.30	53.0	177	57	5.30	53.0	177	57	5.30	53.0
178	58	5.40	54.0	178	58	5.40	54.0	178	58	5.40	54.0	178	58	5.40	54.0
179	59	5.50	55.0	179	59	5.50	55.0	179	59	5.50	55.0	179	59	5.50	55.0
180	60	5.60	56.0	180	60	5.60	56.0	180	60	5.60	56.0	180	60	5.60	56.0
181	61	5.70	57.0	181	61	5.70	57.0	181	61	5.70	57.0	181	61	5.70	57.0
182	62	5.80	58.0	182	62	5.80	58.0	182	62	5.80	58.0	182	62	5.80	58.0
183	63	5.90	59.0	183	63	5.90	59.0	183	63	5.90	59.0	183	63	5.90	59.0
184	64	6.00	60.0	184	64	6.00	60.0	184	64	6.00	60.0	184	64	6.00	60.0
185	65	6.10	61.0	185	65	6.10	61.0	185	65	6.10	61.0	185	65	6.10	61.0
186	66	6.20	62.0	186	66	6.20	62.0	186	66	6.20	62.0	186	66	6.20	62.0
187	67	6.30	63.0	187	67	6.30	63.0	187	67	6.30	63.0	187	67	6.30	63.0
188	68	6.40	64.0	188	68	6.40	64.0	188	68	6.40	64.0	188	68	6.40	64.0
189	69	6.50	65.0	189	69	6.50	65.0	189	69	6.50	65.0	189	69	6.50	65.0
190	70	6.60	66.0	190	70	6.60	66.0	190	70	6.60	66.0	190	70	6.60	66.0
191	71	6.70	67.0	191	71	6.70	67.0	191	71	6.70	67.0	191	71	6.70	67.0
192	72	6.80	68.0	192	72	6.80	68.0	192	72	6.80	68.0	192	72	6.80	68.0
193	73	6.90	69.0	193	73	6.90	69.0	193	73	6.90	69.0	193	73	6.90	69.0
194	74	7.00	70.0	194	74	7.00	70.0	194	74	7.00	70.0	194	74	7.00	70.0
195	75	7.10	71.0	195	75	7.10	71.0	195	75	7.10	71.0	195	75	7.10	71.0
196	76	7.20	72.0	196	76	7.20	72.0	196	76	7.20	72.0	196	76	7.20	72.0
197	77	7.30	73.0	197	77	7.30	73.0	197	77	7.30	73.0	197	77	7.30	73.0
198	78	7.40	74.0	198	78	7.40	74.0	198	78	7.40	74.0	198	78	7.40	74.0
199	79	7.50	75.0	199	79	7.50	75.0	199	79	7.50	75.0	199	79	7.50	75.0
200	80	7.60	76.0	200	80	7.60	76.0	200	80	7.60	76.0	200	80	7.60	76.0
201	81	7.70	77.0	201	81	7.70	77.0	201	81	7.70	77.0	201	81	7.70	77.0
202	82	7.80	78.0	202	82	7.80	78.0	202	82	7.80	78.0	202	82	7.80	78.0
203	83	7.90	79.0	203	83	7.90	79.0	203	83	7.90	79.0	203	83	7.90	79.0
204	84	8.00	80.0	204	84	8.00	80.0	204	84	8.00	80.0	204	84	8.00	80.0
205	85	8.10	81.0	205	85	8.10	81.0	205	85	8.10	81.0	205	85	8.10	81.0
206	86	8.20	82.0	206	86	8.20	82.0	206	86	8.20	82.0	206	86	8.20	82.0
207	87	8.30	83.0	207	87	8.30	83.0	207	87	8.30	83.0	207	87	8.30	83.0
208	88	8.40	84.0	208	88	8.40	84.0	208	88	8.40	84.0	208	88	8.40	84.0
209	89	8.50	85.0	209	89	8.50	85.0	209	89	8.50	85.0	209	89	8.50	85.0
210	90	8.60	86.0	210	90	8.60	86.0	210	90	8.60	86.0	210	90	8.60	86.0
211	91	8.70	87.0	211	91	8.70	87.0	211	91	8.70	87.0	211	91	8.70	87.0
212	92	8.80	88.0	212	92	8.80	88.0	212	92	8.80	88.0	212	92	8.80	88.0
213	93	8.90	89.0	213	93	8.90	89.0	213	93	8.90	89.0	213	93	8.90	89.0
214	94	9.00	90.0	214	94	9.00	90.0	214	94	9.00	90.0	214	94	9.00	90.0
215	95	9.10	91.0	215	95	9.10	91.0	215	95	9.10	91.0	215	95	9.10	91.0
216	96	9.20	92.0	216	96	9.20	92.0	216	96	9.20	92.0	216	96	9.20	92.0
217	97	9.30	93.0	217	97	9.30	93.0	217	97	9.30	93.0	217	97	9.30	93.0
218	98	9.40	94.0	218	98	9.40	94.0	218	98	9.40	94.0	218	98	9.40	94.0
219	99	9.50	95.0	219	99	9.50	95.0	219	99	9.50	95.0	219	99	9.50	95.0
220	100	9.60	96.0	220	100	9.60	96.0	220	100	9.60	96.0	220	100	9.60	96.0
221	101	9.70	97.0	221	101	9.70	97.0	221	101	9.70	97.0	221	101	9.70	97.0
222	102	9.80	98.0	222	102	9.80	98.0	222	102	9.80	98.0	222	102	9.80	98.0
223	103	9.90	99.0	223	103	9.90	99.0	223	103	9.					

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 15, 1974

200 Acres Ltd	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	300 Teck Cor B	270	270	270
1958 Agri Ind	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	300 Toldam	410	385	405 -10
500 Agri Ind	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	40 Teyaco	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
1269 Alta Gas	5 11/16	5 11/16	10 1/4	+	+	500 Thom A	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
510 Alta Cont	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	400 DM BK	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
510 Aluminex	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	1253 Traders A	5 7/8	6 1/4	6 1/4 + 1/2
200 Atco A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	1747 Tr Can	5 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4 + 1/2
1995 Bank C	5 3/4	34	34	—	—	453 Tr MT	214	17 1/2	14 - 1/2
954 Bell Canada	5 47/8	47/8	47/8	—	—	400 Keno	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/2
500 Bell Can	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	2608 U Silco	445	445	445 + 5
1208 Black Bros	365	365	365	—	—				
200 Bovis Cor	5 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—	—				
500 Brierley Can	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
1208 Braier Res	135	135	135	—	—				
6200 Bramalea	440	425	425	—	—				
2000 Bramalea	36	36	36	—	—				
400 Brenda M	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
400 BC Forest	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
320 BC Phone	5 21/32	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
1528 Brunswick	415	418	418	—	—				
100 Budd Auto	5 10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	—	—				
100 Burns Fib	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—	—				
1568 Cal Pow	5 15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	—	—				
3645 Camflo	5 15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	—	—				
440 Carroux A	5 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—				
100 C Pakrs C	5 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	—				
25 Can Perm	440	440	440	—	—				
2000 C Tine	440	440	440	—	—				
1951 C Imp Bus	5 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	—				
500 C Ind Gas	5 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	—	—				
1000 CIL	5 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—	—				
499 C Tire A	5 28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	—	—				
1000 C Ind Gas	5 28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	—	—				
108 Cardell Oil	5 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	—				
101 Caslar	5 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	—	—				
200 Celanese	5 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	—	—				
10100 Chemalay	5 20	20	20	—	—				
2200 Chertian D	5 6	6	6	—	—				
133 CHUM	5 185	185	185	—	—				
1000 Coca	5 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	—	—				
300 C Holiday	5 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	—				
11000 Con Ind	5 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	—				
1000 Con Bap	5 8	8	8	—	—				
1000 Con Distrs	5 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—				
2549 Cons Gas	5 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—				
393 Conces	5 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	—	—				
2253 Calagum	5 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	—	—				
320 Crull Int	5 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	—	—				
685 Denison	5 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	—				
685 Dickson	5 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	—	—				
6000 Deloaso	5 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	—				
700 Den Store	5 30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	—	—				
329 East Mal	5 4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				
500 Elgin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—				

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

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ACROSS			
1	_____	52	Rulers
3	_____	54	Lageous life
5	Brunches	57	Shooter
10	French-Swiss range	59	English auto pioneer
11	Angered	62	"Eternity" author
15	Small ring	65	Shade of red
16	Familiar with	66	Ill-natured
17	Ming treasure	67	Deacon's stoic: Var.
18	Thing of awesome power	68	Spanish pronoun
20	Shillong's state	69	Goes bad
22	Indian reign	70	Curves
23	Beyond the Narrows	71	TU 144's
24	Provide joy	DOWN	
26	Thessalian height	1	Price or Pons
28	Modifier: Abbr.	2	Dates
30	Loyola men	3	Celebrated robber
32	Chemistry, for one: Abbr.	4	"It's _____"
35	Roman emperor	5	Army officer: Abbr.
37	Used a needle	6	Accustoms
39	Syrian city	7	Seaweed
40	_____ Domingo	8	Human hinge
42	Whodunit name	9	_____ Marie
43	Unfolds	10	Ruling group
45	Lodgings	11	Arrow-poison tree
47	French article	12	Lothario
48	Decrees	13	Architectural pier
50	Barfly	16	Eastern civet
51	Affirmatives in Naples	21	Goya model
		25	Certain muscles
		27	Newfoundland's capital
		28	Mass. town
		29	Adjust, as curtains
		31	Utah river
		32	Without emphasis
		33	Overgrown violin
		34	What i.e. stands for
		36	Peerce
		38	Whale: Prefix
		41	Readers of books
		44	Agroonomists' concerns
		46	Sandy ridges
		48	As _____ (so to speak)
		51	Coasters
		53	Invests
		54	Inharmonious
		55	Mexican sandwich
		56	Overlook
		58	Mallard genus
		60	European
		61	Bus stops: Abbr.
		63	College
		64	Arrangement: Abbr.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20			21	22				23				
24	25			26	27							
28	29		30			31				32	33	34
35			36			37				38		
39				40	41				42			
43			44				45	46				
47			48				49			50		
			51				52			53		
54	55	56			57	58		59			60	61
62				63				64		65		
66				67						68		
69				70						71		

	G	F		G	F		
ALGARVE	25	77	Clear	MADRID	22	91	Clear
ANSTERDAM	22	72	Fair	ADLAN	33	81	Clear
BARCELONA	21	71	Unavailable	MOSEBEE	16	81	Clear
ATHENS	21		Unavailable	MOSCOW	16	81	Snowdr
BERGOT	26	94	Cloudy	MENICUL	29	86	Clear
BERLADE	24	84	Fair	NEW YORK	27	80	Sunny
BREKIN	31	88	Clear	PARIS	26	80	Clear
BRUSSELS	26	79	Clear	OSLO	16	81	Overcast
BUDAPEST	31	88	Fair	FARIS	28	84	Clear
CALCUTTA	24		Unavailable	PRAGUE	26	81	Clear
CASABLANCA	29	90	Fair	ROME	21	88	Clear
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Cloudy	SOFA	25	77	Cloudy
DEL SOL	24		Overcast	ST. LOUIS	21	81	Clear
DUBLIN	19	68	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	94	Clear
DUNDEE	19	66	Fair	TEL AVIV	23	84	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	80	Fair	TENTS	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	21	82	Clear	TOKYO	28	81	Clear
GENEVA	23	82	Clear	VIENNA	22	86	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	27	81	Fair
HONG KONG	24		Unavailable	WASHINGTON	27	81	Clear
LAS PALMAS	28	78	Fair	ZURICH	27	81	Fair
LISBON	24	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	20	65	Clear				
LYONS	20		Light				

(Teleradar's readings: U.S., Canada at 1800 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PEANUTS

ALL RIGHT, LET'S GET TOGETHER OUT THERE!

LET'S START CALLING FOR THOSE FLY BALLS!

I THINK MAYBE, PERHAPS, HOPEFULLY, IF EVERYTHING GOES RIGHT AND NOTHING UNPREDICTABLE HAPPENS, POSSIBLY I GOT IT!

THAT ISN'T EXACTLY WHAT I MEANT!

...I...UH...

...YES?...

UM... A...

YOU WANT A DATE?

...GOSHHEEN...

PICK ME UP AT SIX.

SIGH... THAT LITTLE PASCAL CAN SURE TALK ME INTO ANYTHING.

THIS BOOK SAYS THAT MANY MOTHS ARE DESTRUCTIVE TO SHRUBBERY

ONE OF THE WORST IS THE GYPSY MOTH

I WONDER HOW YOU TELL A GYPSY MOTH FROM ANY OTHER MOTH?

MAYBE THEY WEAR A BANDANA AROUND THEIR HEAD

I THINK I'LL HIT ANOTHER BUCKET-FUL

WAK!

THIS'LL COST YOU \$5.00

THE SIGN SAYS \$1.50

A BUCKET

THATS IF WE CAN FIND THEM AGAIN

HONK WALKER

IF YOU VOLUNTEER TO TRY THIS NEW VACCINE, I THINK I CAN SET YOU OUT

...BUT, WHAT IF IT DON'T WORK?

THEN I KNOW I CAN SET YOU OUT

BE BACK IN A MINUTE - AN' IF YOU TOUCH MY DRINK I'LL BREAK EVERY BONE IN YER BODY!

B-16

A BLOKE WHO SAYS SOMETHIN' WHEN HE'S DRINKIN' THAT HE WOULDN'T SAY WHEN HE WASN'T DRINKIN' SHOULDN'T BE DRINKIN'!

BUT I'VE NEVER SEEN ANY HIDDEN TREASURE, BUDDA. AND I CERTAINLY DON'T KNOW WHERE

YOU LIE!

NOW EITHER YOU TELL ME WHERE IT IS, OR--

Ow?

MISS ANNIS, ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

I THOUGHT I HEARD VOICES.

SHHH! TELL HIM YOU'RE OKAY. YOU'RE JUST WATCHIN' THE LATE T.V. SHOW.

BANG BAN HERE COME THE INDIANS

GOOD DESMOND! TIE BUUNCO UP WITH HIS OWN SHIRT!

ONCE MORE THE LIFEBOAT APPROACHES THE "MART DOZ."

QUETLY NOW, BLAND, BACK INTO THE LIFEBOAT...

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
by HENRIK ROSS and BOB LEE

scramble these four Jumbles.
letter to each square, to
m four ordinary words.

PHALC

PHEES

ALTOC

LFEEN

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer,
as suggested by the above cartoon.

"OOOOOOOO"

(Answer tomorrow)

Jumble: OCTET SAHIS OXYGEN EASILY

Answer: Where you generally find the outgoing
tubes—AT EXITS

YOUR MOTHER WANTS YOU, DENNIS.

WHY ELSE WOULD SHE HAVE HAD HIM?

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE writer William Gibson, his psychoanalyst wife and his 16-year-old son, were in Maharishi International University in Spain ostensibly on a holiday, but actually to find out what was happening to the Gibsons' 19-year-old son, who had declined college to pursue "cosmic consciousness." They found him clean, wearing a tie and jacket, his long hair shaved, and smiling as he had not smiled in three years. Whatever had brought that heartfelt smile to his son's face, whatever had coached him into this manifest harmony with himself, was worth investigating, said the Gibsons. So they stayed. His wife and younger son were ready to leave after a few weeks, but

signed up for a course in the university. In doing this, his motto was a remark he had heard as a schoolboy: "Sanity is to insanity as the shell is to the egg."

Not only the author's son but also some 600 other young people had been diverted from drugs and other disorders by the Maharishi. At first it appeared that this might simply have been the substitution of one trip for another. Most of these students seemed to have surrendered themselves to their teacher as they had once surrendered to themselves on drugs. The destruction of their minds, a cyclic night had said, was simply more subtle, less violent.

Mr. Gibson's son found his father's face "swelling with love and warmth"—a fair sample of the prevalent prose style. The author himself moves heaven and earth—just about literally—to translate this style into his own professional elegances. Becoming a child himself in this "family for the reconstruction of the psyche," he too sought a "devotional path to enlightenment." It is not easy to follow this path, combining as it does the Maharishi's tenets with Catholicism and a theory of creativity. Eventually foreboding, it might be said, is the way. The artist's sensibility is the archetypal pattern for all cosmology.

—JAMES H. COOPER, JR., *Los Angeles*

At least, though, this "drug" resulted in a coherence of a kind. And as far as Mr. Gibson could see, there was no bad trips. Benevolence blew over the university like a sweet sea breeze. In spite of the Maharishi's apodictic style, there was much in what he said to tease the mind. Since he spoke almost entirely in metaphors, it was hard to take him too literally, and to be taken into account, but nevertheless . . .

The author found, for example, that meditation worked for him. It served its purpose of "purifying the nervous system of the stresses which impede creative energy." He felt clear, bal-

anced and benevolent. He also identified from "reality" a series of breathing and stretching exercises. He was surprised and a bit skeptical to see so many "rebels" accepting the Maharishi's teaching so uncritically, but his memories of the "tidal wave" of Communism in his own youth tempered his doubts. The contemporary version of Freud's "back to the womb" impulse is a return to the nursing state. Some 600 students were being suckled on cosmic consciousness.

The Maharishi, in their unanimous opinion, was "as evolved as a man could be," which meant that he transcended all the common stresses and conflicts of the ordinary world and existed on a higher plane of consciousness. An unsympathetic observer might

Why look a gift horse in the mouth? is Mr. Gilbert's attitude. His son has been saved from what seemed to be a self-destructive course, though some might argue that a lobotomy could do as much and that the wife's repudiation of the Maharishi's doctrines is not diminishing all day over her head.

The difficulty lies in distinguishing between the value of the practical techniques, such as meditation and rounding, and the doctrinal overlay that prepares the disciples not for living in the "real" or "relative" world, but for bringing their "absolute" world along with them, cramming the cosmos into their knapsacks. In the sense that their "unity" might be to be all shells and no egg. It remains to be seen how the Maharishi's teaching will hold up under the assault of life back in America.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Mr. Gibson is a charming writer and he strikes, in the beginning, a very nice balance between witness and disciple. In the second half of the book, when he throws his own theory of creativity and the Maharashis into a blender, some readers will be inclined to clap with only one hand.

—By Alan Truscott

A double squeeze, as the technically minded are aware, is one in which two defenders are forced to discard to the declarer's advantage.

It takes a slight extension of meaning to bring the diagrammed deal under this heading, since the two opponents who were squeezed were in different rooms. This requires a slight extension of the meaning of the word "diamond" to mean a woman expert who once declared: "On this hand I made a slam in both rooms."

The deal shown was not quite a slam in both rooms, but it gave 20 international match points to a team playing in New York last month in the world's biggest team game, the Swiss teams at the Summer Nationals.

Most players would over the West won the diamond shift and cashed all his trumps. North had no defense to this second stage of the double squeeze. Players on the same team in different rooms had both been squeezed in hearts and clubs.

West hand with one spade or four spades, but West chose conservatively to bid three. South jumped to five diamonds when his partner made a take-out double, and persisted with his suit to the six-level when his partner doubled a five-spade bid.

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ AKJ3
 ♦ Q10
 ♣ AK965

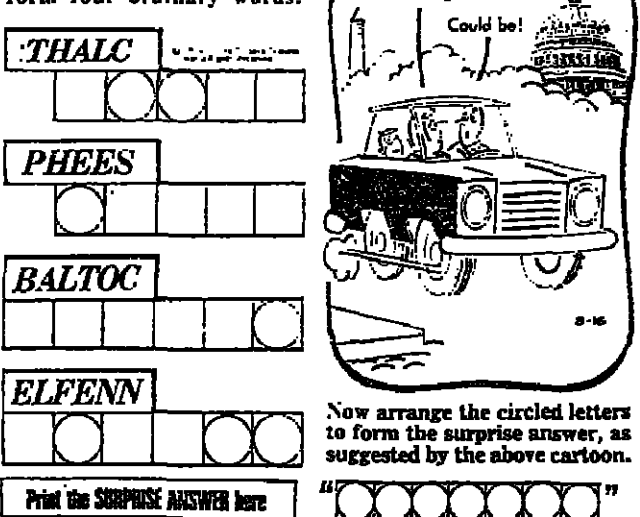
WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ AQJ10932 ♠ K853

from East. ♠ 7 3 2 ♠ Q 6 5 4
West led the spade ace, and ♠ J 4
South ruffed and led a trump. ♠ 8 4 ♠ Q J 3
West won and continued with
spades and South ruffed again.
He could, and perhaps should,
have drawn the last trump and
played hearts, ruffing out the
queen that East was almost sure

to have. Instead the declarer opted for a more complex plan by cashing dummy's club winners before drawing the last trump. He then overtook the diamond queen with the king and ran all his remaining

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: OCTET SAHIB OXYGEN EASILY

Answer: *Where you generally find the outlying types—AT EXITS*

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا بن الأصل

